FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

During a 5 December press conference reported by Tehran radio, Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi described the U.S. reply to the Iranian Majlis terms for the release of the hostages as "neither an acceptance nor a rejection of the four conditions" but "somewhere in between." Nabavi said Iranian executive officials could "neither review nor reply to" the U.S. terms so long as they contain "ambiguities." The minister of state said Iran had asked the United States through the Algerian government for an immediate negative or positive answer to the Majlis conditions. If the U.S. reply is "generally positive," the minister said, Iran would take steps to implement the release of the hostages. On the other hand, if the U.S. reply is "generally negative" the hostages will be handed over to the judiciary. If the reply is "something in between" the Majlis would have to be consulted "to tell us what to do next."

Nabavi reiterated earlier statements that the Iranian Government was taking custody of the hostages, but said the "actual handing over of control has not yet completely taken place, as the process is still underway." Security problems, he said, had delayed the transfer of custody since the hostages cannot be kept in ordinary jails and "the enemy" is actively seeking their whereabouts. Referring to the treatment of the hostages, Nabavi said they were being well looked after and their student captors had learned how to prepare special food for them "suitable to their palate." The minister of state added that nothing was being done "behind the scenes" concerning the hostages negotiations and "whatever happens will be made public quite frankly."

Iran Domestic Affairs

Shiraz, Esfahan Marches--Shiraz radio reported on 6 December that following Friday prayers a march in support of the clergy was held in Shiraz during which slogans were chanted in favor of Ayatollah Beheshti. In a related report the radio said that Shiraz's Friday imam, Ayatollah Dastgheyb, said during his address that denunciation of the clergy is denunciation of Islamic ideology. The imam also called on those who had withdrawn their bank deposits to return them without fear. On the same day Tehran radio reported that in compliance with a call by the Friday imam of Esfahan, Ayatollah Taheri, a march was held in that city in support of the clergy and Imam Khomeyni. After a speech to the gathering by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, the marchers approved a 10-point resolution which included a call on the Majlis to expel Ahmad Salamatian, an Esfahan deputy, so that "he no longer represents us" because, the resolution said, the deputy had caused "pain" to Ayatollah Khomeyni. Noting that Ahmad Salamatian is a "close friend" of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, AFP said he had also been attacked in the Majlis for having "grieved the heart" of Ayatollah Khomeyni in a recent speech.

Khalkhali Resignation--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali resigned as head of Iran's anti-narcotics unit on 7 December. In a statement to the Majlis, reported by Tehran radio, Khalkhali said that since Ayatollah Khomeyni has determined "that the issue of narcotics should no longer exist," his continued supervision of the anti-narcotics unit "is not suitable for a person of my position." The staff of the anti-narcotics unit is to continue its work until 21 December, he went on, and is to turn over its files, confiscated property and cash to the special judicial court. Later, in an interview with KEYHAN reported by AFP, Khalkhali said he would continue his work if the Imam asked him. The anti-narcotics chief previously had been accused by a Tehran newspaper of sanctioning torture and terror in his operation of Tehran's prisons, while President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr had also spoken against his methods in a 19 November speech.

Khomeni Speech--Ayatollah Khomeni warned against unnamed dissidents who are trying to split the clergy from the people and divide the army and various armed religious groups. According to AFP, in a 6 December speech to revolution guards, Khomeni said that disagreements among Muslims "were playing the enemy's game," which was to divide the groups "armed for the holy war" in their struggle against Iraq. Calling for unity and faith in the revolution, Khomeni declared that the clergy was "the first line against dictatorship" and its separation from the people "would be a victory for the superpowers."

Transit Pact With Soviet Union--According to Tehran radio, the Majlis on 7 December, using emergency procedures, approved a 16 September agreement between Iran and the Soviet Union concerning the transit of goods through the Soviet Union. AFP said the agreement also permits the Soviet Union to transport goods through Iran. On 3 December the Central Bank governor had met with the Soviet ambassador to Iran and had requested access to a transit route to Europe.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Fallahi Interview--Following a 6 December meeting with Ayatollah Khomeni, acting Chief of Staff Gen Valiollah Fallahi said in an interview with Tehran radio that Iran had for "some time" been able "to cross over to offensive operations" against Iraq. He hoped to bring "more good news" of military successes in the near future and added that at present there was "no major problem" of cooperation and coordination among the armed forces.

The radio reported on 7 December that General Fallahi and other military commanders discussed the situation at the fronts with President Bani-Sadr at a meeting in Khuzestan.

Fakuri on Iraqi Losses--In an interview reported by Tehran radio on 6 December, Defense Minister Col Javad Fakuri said Iran would keep its military losses secret and claimed they were "very much less than the Iraqi losses," which he estimated at 200-250 air force planes. The Mirage planes due to be delivered to Iraq from France would not, he said, "have any effect on the fate of the war," even though the planes are good and Iraq had "good pilots." He said Iran had not yet put its tanks into the battle "in an effective way" and would soon be able to destroy the Iraqi Army and expel it.

Tehran radio's Arabic service, citing KUNA/AFP, reported that since the start of the Gulf war Iraq had lost 2,001 fighter planes, 21 helicopters, 2,348 tanks and armored personnel carriers, 881 artillery pieces and 19 ships.

Troop Requests--The Shiraz infantry headquarters, in an announcement carried by Shiraz radio, called for volunteers to fill 900 positions in its infantry division. In another announcement broadcast by the radio, the Firuzabad gendarmerie regiment ordered 18-to-21-year-olds to report for duty between 9 and 12 December.

Indian Aid Denial--In a statement carried by Tehran radio's Arabic service, the Iranian Foreign Ministry repeated an Indian Foreign Ministry denial that India has agreed to supply Iran with spare parts for its military equipment and oil from other oil-exporting countries. An earlier KUNA report said India was negotiating with the Soviet Union to purchase oil on behalf of Iran and an Iranian delegation was in India seeking spare parts for its U.S.-made equipment.

Military Situation--In the Gulf war, Tehran radio reported that Iranian helicopters raided Iraqi positions on the Mehran front and along the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) highway, destroying various armored vehicles and causing casualties. Iranian artillery pounded Iraqi positions around Susangerd, Ahvaz and Abadan, the radio continued while Iranian Air Force planes hit Iraqi targets near Fakkah, Al-Bakr oil terminal and Al-Faw. Meanwhile, Iraq General Command communiques carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses reported Iraqi helicopters in action against Iranian targets near Qilan-e Gharb and Abadan while Iraqi ground forces attacked Iranian positions around Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Abadan.

Iraq

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Iraq has resumed pumping oil from its northern oilfields through Syria to the Tripoli refinery. Earlier reports said Iraq had begun exporting oil through Turkey and Syria.

Syria

In a wide-ranging interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AM reported by Damascus radio on 8 December, President Hafiz al-Asad said he had been trying for some time to get the Jordanian authorities to stop supporting "acts of murder and sabotage" in Syria but had not achieved any positive result. According to Al-Asad, Jordan failed to cooperate with Syrian requests for the extradition of Muslim Brotherhood supporters who had fled across the border and took no measures against "plotters" against Syria residing in Jordan. The Syrian president said that Jordan's role had consequently led to "the treacherous murder of hundreds of people" from all sectors of the Syrian population. Al-Asad went on to say that in the course of a meeting with King Hussein in Yugoslavia during the funeral of late President Tito, the king rejected his proposal for a Syrian-Jordanian agreement whereby both countries would have the right of pursuit of "plotters" into each others' territories. Al-Asad said that nonetheless Syria rejects "any fighting between us and the Jordanian Army" even though Syrian forces could reach "any place" in Jordan within a "few hours" if Syria chose "to ignore pan-Arab considerations." However, Syria does not want war, the president said, but aims to "put a limit to Jordan's continued involvement" in Syria's internal affairs. Al-Asad reiterated Syria's objection to Jordan's alleged insistence on "supplanting the PLO."

Referring to the Gulf war, Al-Asad criticized Iraq for starting a war "against a country which has ceased to be hostile" and pointed out that Iraq's claim that the "unjust" agreement with Iran in 1975 was the cause of the war contradicted the fact that at the time the agreement had been celebrated in Iraq as a victory. However, the president said Syria had actively dissuaded Iran from expanding the war against Arab Gulf states and following Iranian air raids against Al-'Ardahi in Kuwait had made a "serious proposal" of military assistance for Kuwait in the case of aggression against that country. Al-Asad went on to deny reports that Syria had massed troops on its border with Iraq and that Syria had supplied military assistance to Iran. Referring to current proposals for unity between Syria and Libya, President al-Asad admitted that a forthcoming meeting with Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had been delayed by events but said the meeting was being arranged and that the two countries were "determined to achieve unity." Asked about the internal situation in Syria, Al-Asad said that although Israel and the United States had been "able to find some agents in our country during the recent stage," it had taken only a relatively short time to strike successfully at the group and "we now consider the issue solved and our internal situation has returned to normal."

Jordan

Reaction to Al-Asad Interview--The Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y, as reported by Amman radio on 7 December, denied the Syrian leader's accusations of Jordanian support for the Muslim Brotherhood and reiterated Jordan's commitment to the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." AR-RA'Y added, however, that Jordan would not allow Syrian security forces to work inside Jordanian territory and said Al-Asad's statement about Syria's capability to invade Jordan was "not sensible."

PLO Comment--Amman radio in a 6 December commentary said a 5 December interview on Radio Monte Carlo by Khalid al-Hasan, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Palestine National Council and Al-Fatah Central Committee member, had "taken aback" the Damascus information media as it showed the PLO has become a "captive" of Syrian pressures, in particular as a result of Syrian military pressures around the Khaldah junction in southern Beirut. The Jordanian newspaper AL-ANBAR reported on 8 December that in an interview with a Beirut magazine Khalid al-Hasan said the Syrian-Jordanian dispute has nothing to do with the PLO's relations with either Syria or Jordan. Al-Hasan also expressed hope that talks between Jordan and the PLO would be reactivated.

Israel

In the wake of the high court's 4 December decision upholding the deportation of the Arab mayors of Hebron and Ra'ayh, Jerusalem radio reported that a lengthy meeting of the ministerial committee for security affairs on 5 December chaired by Prime Minister Menahem Begin concluded that the deportation order should be implemented in view of the "necessity to maintain security." Announcing the decision, Justice Minister Moshe Nissim said the timing of the mayors' deportation would be left in the hands of the area commander of Judea and Samaria. Beirut radio reported that the two mayors, Fahd al-Qawasmah and Muhammad Milhim, arrived in Lebanon on 6 December following their deportation from Israel the previous day. Attacking the decision to deport them, a PLO statement reported by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio described the mayors as "two Palestinian heroes."

Egypt

'Ali, Mubarak Statements--MENA reported on 3 December that Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated to the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Siyasah that Egypt welcomes any Arab grouping and any Arab return to Egypt, provided the initiative is taken by the Arabs because it was not Egypt that boycotted the Arabs. Reacting the statement, AFP described it as an appeal to other Arab countries to restore diplomatic relations with Cairo. 'Ali also told Al-Siyasah that if the oil wells are attacked Egypt will honor its Arab commitments and give aid to any Arab country that asks for it. The foreign minister reiterated President al-Sadat's policy of giving the United States facilities to protect the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula but not permanent bases and described the Iraq-Iran war as unsurprising because it is undermining the Muslim world.

In another statement reported by MENA, 'Ali ruled out military cooperation of any kind with Israel. MENA also reported that in an interview in Washington with the Egyptian newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM Vice President Hosni Mubarak said Egypt is not ready to tolerate any attempt to impose the Israeli view concerning strategic cooperation between Egypt and the United States. According to MENA, Mubarak was reacting to suggestions by Israel's supporters in the United States that Israel should participate in the joint U.S.-Egyptian military cooperation.

U.S. Arms Deliveries--MENA reported on 7 December that in the course of U.S.-Egyptian military talks the United States has agreed to speed up the delivery of some types of weapons to Egypt, supply some new types of weapons, including sophisticated air-to-air missiles, and accelerate training programs.

Response to Reagan Message--MENA reported that Al-Ahram's editorial on 8 December praised U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan's message to Israel and Egypt stating that he will retain the Camp David framework to continue peace talks in the Middle East.

Islamic Summit

KUNA reported on 6 December that sources "close to the Islamic conference to be held in Riyadh on 24 December" said that Libya, Syria, Iraq and Iran will not be attending the conference because of differences over the current war between Iraq and Iran.

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

[illegible]

5 December 1980

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REGION

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul Notes Increased U.S. Anti-Afghan Propaganda
Karmal Address to Local Government Seminar
Kochtmani Addresses Seminar
Karmal Addresses Spetsnaz on Islam, Tribal Traditions
Karmal Discusses Ways Ties With Mexican Delegation
Ambassador to USSR Departs for Moscow
Central Committee Member Barrator Departs for Hungary
Soviet Rebel Group Eliminated, Weapons Seized

INDIA

AIR Reports on Brezhnev's Visit to New Delhi
Airport Welcome, Motorcade
Motorcade Diverted
Schedule Changed
Press Reaction
AIR: Muslim leaders warn of soviet threat
Minister explains oil exploration cooperation with USSR
Prince Charles leaves Calcutta for Katmandu
Gandhi greets SRV's Pham Van Dong

IRAN

Subaqi Holds 4 Dec Mass Conference on Hostages
Tehran Times Op-Ed on U.S. Arms Shipment to Jordan
Details of 8 Dec Khomeini Meetings Reported
Meeting With Military Chiefs
Salehi Interviewed After Meeting
Meeting With Group of Guards
Speech to Guards
AIR on Address
Meeting With Corporate General
Speech to Corporate General
Supreme Defense Council Holds Session 3 Dec
Khomeini's on Session
Bani-Sadr, Rajai's, Ratushani Meet With Clergy
Bani-Sadr Departs for Bakhtiyarans 8 Dec
Meeting With Commanders
Inspection of Military Unit
Defense Minister Rahmi Interviewed on Air
Montazeri: Discord Aims At U.S., Israeli Agents
Subsahi Arrives in Bushehr, Delivers Sermon
Subsahi Investigates Bushehr Province Situation

Nafis Deputy Addresses Friday Prayer Meeting I 17
Rally Held in Isfahan, Resolutions Adopted I 18
Student Day Speaker Attacks Leftist Parties I 20
AFP: Militant, Islami Students Clash in Tehran I 20
Khomeyni Envoy Speaks at Friday Prayers in Karachi I 21
AFP: Kurds Appeal to Khomeyni for Self-Rule I 21
Bahraini Police Prevent Religious Demonstration I 22
Iranian Fighter Killed in Southern Lebanon I 22
Foreign Ministry Denies Reports on Indian Arms I 23
Industry Minister Leaves for Malaysia 8 Dec I 23
Journalists Meet Iraqi Prisoners in Qasr Prison I 23
Reportage on Demonstrations, Operations in Iraq I 24
Jordanian Troops Quell Demonstrations I 24
Antigovernment Operations I 24
Mujahedin Operations I 25
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communiques 438-445 I 25
438: Various Battles, Attacks I 25
439: 5 Dec Military Operations I 26
440: 6 Dec Fighting I 26
Armed Forces Communique on Martyred Pilot I 27

KABUL NOTES INCREASED U.S. ANTI-AFGHAN PROPAGANDA

Overheard Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1145 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The intelligence and government departments of the United States have once again started concocting shameless lies to disparage the peaceful character of DRA policies. They are certainly not happy at the fact that the Afghan people have stood up to U.S., Chinese and Pakistani aggression to safeguard the gains of the Saur Revolution.

The Indian DAILY PATRIOT reports that a U.S. Embassy official explained the CIA's concocted version of situation in Afghanistan. The PATRIOT comments that such news is absolutely contrary to the facts and is just plain lies.

Indian progressive forces and youth organizations have given an appropriate answer to the CIA's lies and provocations. Democratic youth organizations in India foiled in attempts and program of the U.S. Embassy official who tried to show an anti-Afghan film in some cities of India after promising the viewers meals and gifts at the showing. The Indian people have expressed their solidarity with Afghanistan in many gatherings and demonstrations. The PATRIOT urges an end to the U.S. media's distorted version of the situation in Afghanistan.

KARMAL ADDRESS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT SEMINAR

LD030216 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the consultative seminar of heads of local government departments was opened yesterday afternoon in a ceremony in the Delkosha Palace, the headquarters of the Revolution Council. At this ceremony, members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, members of the Central Committee, members of the Revolution Council Presidium, members of the Revolution Council and of the DRA Council of Ministers, governors, tax commissioners, mayors, and a number of party and government cadres were present.

Opening the meeting Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister, said in a short speech:

[Begin recording] Respected Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA; comrades and friends. I sincerely welcome you to Kabul to participate in the 1-day consultative seminar to enhance the role of local government organs--despite all the difficulties and problems connected with your duties--for consultations [words indistinct] in order to carefully apply the Basic Principles of the DRA and the democratic legality of the country, the further development of the activities of local government organs in the economic, social, political and cultural spheres, in accordance with the aims of the Saur Revolution and, in particular, its new development stage.

I hope the results of this seminar will guide you in carrying out the great and important duties assigned to you by the Saur Revolution and its new development stage, in the completion of the revolutionary process in the various spheres that are given to those responsible for the local government organs.

The agreement for the work of this seminar has been reached from this moment. Today, comrades, provincial party secretaries, governors, chief district officers and mayors formed a preliminary meeting. At this meeting, important problems of the day, such as the activating of projects in the provinces and in various parts of the country, the transportation of wheat and petroleum products, the prevention of hoarding and the smuggling of food products, the provision of firewood for the people and a series of other problems were discussed and taken into consideration and fruitful decisions taken.

Similarly, after the end of the present meeting tonight, the responsible and authorative comrades, provincial party secretaries, governors, chief district officers, and mayors will once again meet and in relation to the first meeting of cooperative representatives, which according to the resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo will be soon held in Kabul, will exchange views about problems relevant to the local situation and take necessary decisions.

Similarly, the tax commissioner, under the guidance of the Ministry of Finance, and the heads of rural development projects under the guidance of those responsible for the rural development department, will hold separate meetings tonight and discuss relevant matters. [end recording]

Afterwards, Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand declared the seminar open with the playing of the DRA national anthem. Subsequently, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, gave his revolutionary speech which was in every part warmly received by the audience:

[Begin Karmal recording] Comrades and dear friends. After the success of the Saur Revolution and, in particular, its new development stage, necessary principles have been adopted for the transformation and uprooting of the government's organization. Now the new organization of government organs is following its specific development path, and so it should.

The Central Committee of the PDPA and the young government of the DRA are paying special attention to the cycle of deep and historic duties which, in the present circumstances of the national and democratic revolution, are facing the country and the problems relevant to the new fundamental initiatives of the government (?sector), the betterment of the attitudes and leadership methods of the Council of Ministers of the DRA in the (?establishment) of central government departments and local government organs, the strengthening of discipline in the accomplishment of productive duties, in the various living, economic and social spheres [words indistinct] and the responsibility of every head of department in accomplishing the duties allocated to him, and the enhancing of the effectiveness and progress of work in all the productive work hours. [sentence as received]

The carrying out of this (?aim) requires that the work attitude and the execution of the organization of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, ministries, and central offices should be fundamentally changed and, in accordance with the new requirements, should be organized in an effective and new way.

Comrades, the normalizing and stabilizing of the situation and the maintenance of complete security in the country are among the necessary and important duties of the (?state). The (?voices) of imperialism and reaction--headed by world-devouring American imperialism--are struggling to suffocate our young republic and create a wall against the democratic changes in our revolutionary country. For the sake of their own mean and inhuman purposes, they do not avoid even the most dirty and debased actions. They are poisoning our innocent children, they set fire to schools and hospitals, kill our patriotic personnel, including workers, peasants, intellectuals and our noble clergy, and terrorize the innocent inhabitants. They are trying by all shameful means to disrupt the peaceful and just new life in our country.

We are saying with the utmost decisiveness to all criminal imperialist and reactionary circles that the counterrevolutionary forces cannot divert us from our path or delay us from building the new and just life. [applause] These lofty hopes and wishes of the people of Afghanistan have been realized in the Saur Revolution, in particular, its new development stage, that is, the stage of saving the revolution, the people and the country, and no power can resist the wishes and will of the people of Afghanistan. [applause] The leaders of the toilers say: Revolution is only worthwhile if it can [illegible itself. The defense of the gains of the revolution is the duty of our triumphant army, [words indistinct] together with party activists and with the participation of the democratic youth of Afghanistan and other social movements the formation of resistance groups with the active participation of every resident of this country. To participate in this sacred struggle, in the organizational affairs, local government organs and party committees should have the leadership role.

in the struggle against reaction and counterrevolution, the unity of all powers, the strengthening of all the armed forces, and the completion of its ranks through conscription and by the presence of the young generation in its ranks, and the carrying out of the call to the army, is a necessity.

The analysis of the plan for the draft into the army in the provinces shows that the bringing of youths into the army so far is not as satisfactory as it should be, and this plan is carried out too slowly.

A number of the ministries and government institutes are not correctly implementing the guidances of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolution Council of the DRA regarding the draft into the armed forces. They do not try to attract large numbers of young people to government departments which are busily implementing governmental work at the present, or to send them to the armed forces so that they can defend the gains of the Saur Revolution. This manner and attitude is the work of thieves, and their ill intentions in carrying out party decisions is of itself the end of their (?association) with the party. Sometimes the leaders of local government organs in subdistricts and even at the provincial level play the role of active officials and a number of them try, through various pretexts and wishes and pressures on relatives and individuals and those with influence, to prevent the draft into the armed forces of a number of youths.

Party committees and local government organs are obliged to take serious decisions, without delay, in bringing the youth to army service and the successful accomplishment of this important job. In addition, we believe that following the path of active work, for the sake of rendering service to the ranks of the armed forces and to those soldiers who are about to complete their army service, is very important and effective. Reenlisted soldiers, as experienced and trained soldiers, are ready to strengthen the new ranks of the armed forces and in this defend the revolution in a more active way. Local organs, in their allocated areas, should supervise and attend to the families of soldiers and give them all-round aid.

Another important function of party committees and local government organs is to protect government organs from rebels and murderers, and this they should attempt indefatigably. We believe that the creation of special voluntary units for self-defense, especially from among the peasants, youth and peasant committees alongside party groups, is the correct stand of local activists and in this way we can safeguard and strengthen government (?policy). The creation of such groups on the one hand assures the public of the strength of the government, and on the other hand enhances the discipline and the influence of the party (?among the public).

The assurances, the influence and the strength of the government under the present circumstances can only be felt when serious decisions are taken for the betterment of the life of the people.

Immediate aid should be rendered to people who have lost members of their families in the war against the enemies of our revolution and of our country; to those families whose fathers and sons, at this moment, have arms in hand and fight for the sake of the wishes of the Saur Revolution, against destroyers, theives, highway robbers and the servants of imperialism and reaction. Under the present circumstances (?steps) must be taken to provide the peasants with improved seeds and agricultural implements for the coming year. The needs of the winter in the impassable regions, especially for the peasants, the prime necessities such as salt, matches and other necessecities should be provided. The improvement of the situation and betterment of the conditions of peasants, workers, artisans, and intellectuals enhances the grace and is a credit to the power of party organizations in every part of our country.

In our view, the leaders of local government organs, together with party committees, have to attract people to friendly, fraternal, voluntary work with the aim of building and repairing residential buildings, schools, mosques, roads and preparing for the winter.

This problem is outlined at a time when the young DRA is following a very difficult path and the country is in the grip of international reactionary conspiracies and internal counterrevolution. In practise, our revolutionary Afghanistan is faced with an undeclared war. At such a moment the repair of all damage sustained in villages and the environment cannot be completely carried out by the state. The cooperation and participation of the people in building society and the development of defense and social affairs has an exceptional (?role).

The governors are compelled, under the present difficult conditions, to lead the activities of all organs under them in a sensible way, and for the sake of averting the difficulties and problems of the people to take serious and earnest decisions so that in a wise way they can portray their manhood and stability.

Comrades, we all know quite well that without the development of the national economy, without the lively activities of cadre institutions and the creation of cooperatives, the permanent solution of the (?problems) resulting from the national and democratic revolution is not possible. For, without the implementation of the above jobs, we cannot create productive work for every individual of the country or provide them with clothing or housing or strengthen the education of the children.

It should be mentioned that, unfortunately, not all the leaders of government organs have learned the necessary lessons from the previous conference of government department personnel. As an example, and as in previous regimes, discipline is weak in government departments. Irregularity reigns over the organization of departments and there is no sense of revolutionary zeal and fervor; no revolutionary and patriotic feelings in the daily work and activities of the government departments that could be sensed, and up to now work has been carried out in accordance with the old attitude. This is unfortunate.

By mentioning the negative points we declare that in the various parts of the government serious attention is paid to the removal of the faults and irregularities mentioned above, and immediate decisions, positive and firm steps have been taken to bring about necessary regularities in the work and activities of government departments and local organs, and to create congenial conditions for carrying out and putting into practice the gains of the Saur Revolution regarding the daily life of the people.

The evaluation and approval of the law on local government organs and putting into effect the first democratic elections provides the possibility for attracting representatives of all levels of society, that is, workers, peasants, and other toilers such as shopkeepers, intellectuals and the Islamic clergy, to the running of governmental affairs. At present, under the existing conditions, it is necessary for party committees together with leaders of local government organs to evaluate and discuss the problems relevant to future trade union elections in the provinces, districts and subdistricts.

Those people loyal to the revolution and those who, with a view to the (?problems), can reorganize affairs, should be recommended to the leadership authorities. The building of the new prosperous society, without oppression and exploitation of man by man, relying on the basic principles of the DRA, is only possible when the party has the leading role and can put its economic policy into practice through the members of the PDPA, the Democratic Youth Organization, the Democratic Women's Organization, and other active colleagues of the new local government organs and social movements.

Comrades and friends, I declare with full belief and assurance that the enemies of peace and freedom, the enemies of justice and progress, the enemies of wellbeing and prosperity, the enemies of the progress and development of our sacred country, dig their own graves by themselves every day. [applause] Or in other words, they are their own gravediggers. The red flag of the success of the heroic and toiling people of revolutionary Afghanistan is clearly apparent.

We are going forward, united and as one, with cool nerves and sensible thoughts, with warm revolutionary hearts and clean hands, on the path of sincere service to the people and the country, with steady steps and courageous souls. [applause] Our compass is revolutionary theory; our sharp arm is the fatherland front, under the leadership of the PDPA. [applause] [end recording]

Keshtmand Addresses Seminar

LD051310 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Speech by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, deputy prime minister of the DRA, at a 3 December seminar of heads of government departments--recorded]

[Excerpt] With the permission of Comrade Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, the chairman of the Revolution Council and the premier of the DRA, Dear Comrades and friends:

The new conditions of our society that have come about after the Saur Revolution and, in particular, after its new development stage, require us to generally improve the manner of work of the Council of Ministers and local government organs and bring about the necessary changes in the structure of the organization, work methods and the essence of the functions which each ministry and government organ undertakes. A brief look at the work of government departments and local governments points to the need for the abolition and uprooting of old methods and ways that are facing us.

The old government machinery, which we inherited from the previous regimes, cannot meet at this stage the requirements of a planned and guided development of the economy of the country and maintain the opportunities for a dynamic and speedy move by us toward the socioeconomic development of the country. Concerning this subject, detailed discussions were held in the course of the conference of the staff of the ministries and government departments which was held on 12 July in Kabul. At the conference major and serious shortcomings which exist in the system of the work of the government administration were pointed out, and practical ways and methods for their modification and improvement were suggested. In particular, in the comprehensive speech made by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister, at the conference, major and important topics were pointed out such as a code of conduct and clear guidelines toward the elimination of shortcomings and for the purpose of enhancing the level of the effectiveness of the activities of ministries, departments and government institutions.

Similarly, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo issued a resolution under the title "Concerning the Implementation of the Contents of the Conference on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness and Activities of the Ministries and Central Administration and Government Institutions" on 27 July, but after a lapse of several months, no considerable improvement has been seen in the situation. The questions and issues which were discussed at the conference and the instructions and policies of the Central Committee Politburo have not been brought up, even at the meetings of the advisory commissions of the ministries.

The responsible authorities of the ministries, government departments and institutions have not shown the necessary creativity toward achieving work discipline and toward the definition and constriction of the new method of administration and the organization and construction of their relevant departments. They have not taken appropriate measures to change the existing situation.

A large number of employees do not have fruitful work and in many cases it is not known what their jobs are. This, by itself, is a manifestation of lack of progress in work and weakness of discipline.

Various types of shortcomings and maladies still exist in the government administration and the system of work of government employees, a number of which I would like to point out:

Most departments still lack a program of duties and regulations; some employees do not have a clear understanding of their duties; an atmosphere of mutual cooperation and coordination of work does not exist between different departments, branches and employees; heads of departments do not supervise the implementation of work and do not supervise the implementation of plans.

Overall, laws and regulations are not observed and the decisions and resolutions of higher government and party authorities are not implemented.

Little value is given to the principle of democratic centralism in the administration and there is a lack of observation of the orders and instructions of high party and government authorities; there is arbitrariness, and feelings of indifference and a lack of interest reign in some of the ministries and local government organs.

As a result of the lack of strict observation of government discipline and work discipline by the heads of departments, the waste of time, indifference, the lack of resoluteness and speed in work and the lack of creative and qualitative work has become the habit of a number of government staff.

Numerous occasions exist where the responsible persons in departments have not sufficiently investigated the petitions of the people and have behaved badly toward the people as well as toward low-grade staff and wage earners.

The lack of consideration for the morale, beliefs, traditions and customs and the wishes of the people comes under special criticism.

Ministries, departments and local government organs, without consideration for the true needs of society and the revolution, still cling to the old methods of work, characteristic of the deposed regimes.

It must be considered that a revolution has been carried out in the country. The revolution is not only limited to the area of economy, but it embraces all sides of social life including [word indistinct] activities. Therefore, the introduction of revolutionary changes in the system and the method of organization of work is a vital task and a requirement of the revolution. Based on this necessity, the creation of changes in the capacity and the goals of local organs is one of the major duties of the party and government in the present stage of the revolution. Local government organs, previously tools of repression and tyranny over the masses that reflected the interest of big capitalism at home and abroad, landlords and other despots, must be changed into truly mass organs and they should be worthy of the fact that they can solve all questions relating to social and economic life in their relevant areas and serve the people.

The Ministry of Interior, considering the quality of its work, cannot under such condition carry out and lead the activities of the local government organs. On the one hand, this ministry has a very vital duty, which is the defense of the achievements of the Saur Revolution and the maintenance of security in the country. On the other, one ministry, in principle, is unable to exercise all government power.

It is also necessary that the control, leadership and supervision of the Council of Ministers should be attained over the work of local organs, and the issue of mutual relations between the ministries, departments and local government organs should be solved.

It is the duty of the prime ministry and the Council of Ministers to create the necessary coordination in the activities of different departments and government organs, and that is why the creation of a department within the prime ministry, which will be able to control the affairs of the organization of the activities of the local government organs, has been considered to be a necessity.

KARMAL ADDRESSES SPORTSMEN ON ISLAM, TRIBAL TRADITIONS

LD071128 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1330 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Report on speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, at 5 December meeting with sportsmen from north Afghanistan in Kabul's Revolution Council headquarters--passages in quotation marks are recorded]

[text] "In spite of some difficulties, you, as real sons of the great revolutionary homeland of Afghanistan, have all kep hoisted the glorious national flag of traditions and the glorious tribal customs, and with courage and bravery have shown not only the people of Afghanistan but also the whole world that the people of Afghanistan are [words indistinct] brave, courageous and patriotic. I express my hanks and gratitude on behalf of the PDPA, the government of the DRA and myself personally.

"The people of Afghanistan are genuinely true Muslims and are courageous. You have [words indistinct] preserved with honesty the glorious national custom of buskashe [traditional Afghan polo-like sport] as you inherited it from your fathers; this action of yours has shaken the enemies of Afghanistan."

Babrak Karmal described to the audience the real friends and obvious enemies of our beloved homeland Afghanistan and explained the humane and good objectives of friends, and the sinister and obnoxious aims of the enemies of Afghanistan, and said: "[words indistinct] You remember how after the gaining of independence they eliminated Amanullah Ghazi [historic Afghan hero] who wanted for the people of Afghanistan freedom, independence and prosperity. History shows that Amanullah the warrior was a noble Muslim. The treacherous designs of the English deceived some of our unaware compatriots who lacked vigilance and awareness and thus rose against themselves and our compatriots and brought about fratricide.

"Today also, it is these English who, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism through their servants in Pakistan and with the aid of Israel, have infiltrated into our country their servants and mercenaries, whose pride and dignity is bought with money; where they engage in intimidation, destruction and murder.

"Another thing which I want to say to all our countryman, who, thank God, represent each nationality and tribe--here there are Pushtun, Uzbek, Turkmen, Tajik and also other nationalities--you may be confident that the Basic Principles of the DRA guarantee the observance and honoring of the sacred religion of Islam and its rights and freedoms. It is the objective and desire of the party and government to provide a comfortable life for all the subjects of Afghanistan, the sons of Afghanistan.

"Why should there not be a good mosque in every village, why should everybody not have a good job; why should we not have a school in our village for taining and teaching our children; why there should not be hospitals near our villages and cities?

"The objectives of the government are that we should have factories; every subject of Afghanistan should own land; have mansions; cars and a good life; they should have tall lines and buses. These are our aims and objectives; tell us which part of them is against the Islam religion? [applause]

"Our enemies are carrying out propaganda against us. When you return safely to your homeland, speak to the people and tell them about the friends and enemies and say they should united with each other. All the rights of the people of Afghanistan will be properly preserved.

"For those who speak, Uzbek their language of Uzbek, their traditions, customs, their names, their customs, their prayers will all be preserved separately. For our fajiks likewise, as also for Turkmen, Pashtuns, Nuristani, Pashai and Baluch, so that all can enjoy their rights. There should not be a case of one tribe or one nationality imposing on another its language or political and economic viewpoints.

"[words indistinct] if it is the Sunni sect it should be free; if it is the Shia sect it should be free; or if it is the Isma'ili sect it should be free.

"[words indistinct] Every tribe, every religion, every family, every nationality, must be free and independent in their homeland. These are the aims and objectives of your party and your government. On behalf of the party and government I say to you that we swore in the presence of Almighty God, in the presence of you people, who are working hard every day, painstakingly and conscientiously, when your enemies commit injustices against you, I swore and committed myself to be honest and faithful to my words and to be the honest servant of our people and our homeland. [applause] "I gave you my word that the state and the government are powerful and can ensure that no one encroaches on or misuses even one inch of Afghan soil. "If anybody has any criticism, other than concerning religious issues, let him speak freely, like a noble toiler and Muslim Afghan countryman. Here I end my speech."

After Babrak Karmal's speech, four captains, including the captains of the northern teams, made brief speeches on behalf of the others and condemned the inhuman actions of the counter-revolutionaries, and expressed their sincere and resolute cooperation for the realisation of the lofty objectives of the Saur Revolution, especially in its second development stage.

They added that the valuable speech of Babrak Karmal clarified every point and we pray to the great God for the prosperity of Afghanistan in the light of the lofty objectives of the fundamental principles, and we hope that our beloved homeland attains the highest levels of development. The reporter of the BAKHTAR agency reports that the Balkh and the Baghlan teams [words indistinct] each gave three horses as a gift to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA, chairman of the Revolution Council and premier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which were accepted by Babrak Karmal with pleasure and thanks. In the course of this friendly meeting, the captains of the teams also gave to Babrak Karmal two chapans [traditional Afghan gowns] and a Buzkashe hat, which were accepted by Babrak Karmal with thanks. He wore them for photographs with the players. Babrak Karmal, wearing the gown and hat, presented the sport flag to the captain of the Balkh team and the victory cup to his deputy.

KARMAL DISCUSSES AMIN REGIME WITH NURESTAN DELEGATION

LD061842 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 06 Dec 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA central committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, has received a large number of representatives of the toiling people of Nurestan at the Delkoshah Palace and spoke with them in an atmosphere of full sincerity and democracy.

When Babark Karmal arrived at the hall of Delkoshah, the audience stood and with continuous applause and slogans warmly welcomed him. They expressed the patriotic feelings regarding their national and democratic government.

Babrak Karmal, after shaking hands with every representative of Nurestan, conveyed to them the deep gratitude of the party and government for their full support for the Saur Revolution, in particular its new development stage.

During his speech he said:

The brave and patriotic people of Nuristan in the whole history of Afghanistan, of which they are a part like other people of the country, have a distinctive history of their own. Nuristan has always had and will continue to have its own culture, as well as its valorous and heroic patriots. As all the tribes, nationalities and ethnic groups of Afghanistan are patriots, our beloved Nuristan, too, alongside other fraternal people of Afghanistan, have fought bravely in a united front for the defense of the honor of Afghanistan.

The chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister added: Unfortunately, a few months after the Saur Revolution, our traditional and previous enemies--who incidentally are the same British ones, disguised as Americans, Chinese and Pakistanis--through conspiracies succeeded in installing their butcher and spy in the party, government and among the people of Afghanistan and in a savage way to the revolution in Afghanistan. This person was Hafizullah Amin, the butcher, and his criminal band, who created a rift between the party, government and people, so that the imperialists' criminal actions would be implemented.

Hafizullah Amin, together with his butcher band, martyred in a beastly manner and without any sense of responsibility a number of the patriotic tribesmen of our toiling beloved Nuristan, including youths, intellectuals and clergymen who were all pure and patriotic personalities. We send our prayers for the souls of all the martyrs of our country and pray to the Almighty God to grant their souls peace since they were martyred and eliminated through oppression and cruelty.

Babrak Karmal added: Patriotic and valorous comrades of Nuristan, your resolution is indeed a painful blow to all the enemies of the people of Afghanistan. Your resolution is an important document of history which has shaken all the satanical forces who are against peace and history such as U.S. imperialism, international imperialism, and the enemies of humanity, of honor and of the world's Muslims.

The chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister in his address to the real representatives of the patriotic, toiling and Muslim people of Nuristan said:

Why have your brothers and sons who form the PDPA, in the second stage of the Saur Revolution, which is a sensitive phase of life, taken upon themselves a great responsibility with courage and valor? Why did they assume this grave and sorrowful responsibility at this sensitive time? The answer is obvious, because at this time Afghanistan has reached a stage which means that either Afghanistan survives or it will be eliminated from the map of the world. The conspiracy of imperialism in consultation with Amin and his criminal band wanted Afghanistan to be partitioned.

Babrak Karmal explained that we want to be a free, independent and peaceful country. We want to be peaceful and secure in our country. We want our farmers to work on the land, our sons to learn in schools, hospitals to be built and our people to live in their own houses. Thus far our people are living in caves. Do we like this life? Should we not develop Afghanistan? Are these progressive works of our anti-Islam, as the enemies of our revolution claim them to be? These are all the protests of imperialism and reaction who are conspiring in our country and send their representatives, by the name of the so-called mujahedin, to Afghanistan, so that they can kill our patriotic and Muslim people and lead our revolution to defeat.

the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA condemned the mean and shameful conspiracies of the enemies of the toiling people of Afghanistan and added: We stand by the promises that we have made, in the presence of God, to the people of Afghanistan and are true to everything that we have said and will remain so. Babrak Karmal, at the end of his speech to the noble people of Nuristan who voluntarily, sincerely and nobly are defending their independence, territorial integrity, national honor, the Saur Revolution and their national and progressive government, so that in this way peace in the region may be maintained, once again conveyed his warm greetings and added: I hope that the valiant people of Nuristan and the other valorous tribes and ethnic groups in our country will hold their traditional assemblies, solve their own problems by themselves and sever the hand of imperialism and of their bought servants from their sacred land.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that following Karmal's speech two of the noble representatives of Nuristan, Dr (Asadi) and (Hajji Obidullah), made speeches and declaring their preparedness to defend the Saur Revolution said: We are the sons of this land and will not lay down our arms until we drive out the enemies of our sacred soil from our country. (Akbar Shirmacht), one of the brave representatives of the people of Nuristan, read the text of a resolution of the people of Nuristan, which was drafted and approved in a tribal meeting in Nuristan and was sent to the capital via their representatives. The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that at the end, the representatives of the people of Nuristan, along with Babrak Karmal, went to the garden of Dilkushah Palace and expressed their patriotism by performing the local dance with their arms still on their shoulders.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

GF07163S Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1130 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Dr Habib Nangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee and Revolution Council and DRA ambassador to the Soviet Union, left for Moscow today to assume his duties. Several party members [words indistinct] including the Soviet ambassador in Kabul bade him farewell at Kabul Airport.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER BARIALAY DEPARTS FOR HUNGARY

[Text] Mahmud Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee and Revolution Council and president of the Central Committee for foreign affairs, has left for the Hungarian People's Republic at the head of a delegation. Several members of the PDPA Central Committee and the Hungarian ambassador in Kabul saw him off at Kabul International Airport.

QUNDUZ REBEL GROUP ELIMINATED, WEAPONS SEIZED

LD051904 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1330 5 Dec 80

[Text] More than 30 counterrevolutionary traitors of the homeland and revolution were captured by the courageous soldiers of the armed forces and by party activists, with the cooperation of the toiling people of the district of Char-Dara, Qunduz Province. A source from this district reports that (Mir shahjan) was among those who were eliminated and the rest of the criminals [words indistinct] were captured. Ammunition and various types of bullets made in America, China and Pakistan, and propaganda pamphlets have been seized by the security forces from these traitors.

AFP REPORTS ON BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO NEW DELHI

Airport Welcome, Motorcade

BKO80816 Hong Kong AFP in English 0818 GMT Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Dec (AFP)--Soviet President Leonid Ilich Brezhnev arrived here this morning, went through a brief airport ceremony and there was a last minute curtailment of the 14-km ceremonial drive to the presidential palace, where he will stay during his four-day state visit to India.

Looking visibly tired, Mr Brezhnev, who will be 74 next month, inspected an inter-services guard of honour, but did not make any speech. As he alighted from the silver blue IL-62, Mr Brezhnev was received by president Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi--dressed in a cream colour saree.

Walking very slowly, Mr Brezhnev exchanged few words with Mrs Gandhi, but in contrast to his 1973 visit, he neither smiled nor kissed the school children present at the airport. He took the help of an aide to climb down from the raised platform to inspect the guard of honour.

Thousands of people lined up in parts of ceremonial route and greeted the visiting dignatory. Twenty-one guns boomed in salute and red carpet was unrolled to welcome the Soviet leader, who is accompanied by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromiyo and First Deputy Prime Minister I.V. Arkhipov. Mr Brezhnev is heading a 200-man strong delegation, including officials, attendants, technicians and journalists.

At the airport exit were thousands of volunteers and members of the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India welcoming him. A group of village puppeteers showed their skills on the road and President Brezhnev's car slowed down to have a glimpse. The entire route was decorated with flowers and life-size photos of the Soviet president. Welcome arches hailing Indo-Soviet friendship were put at all important roundabouts.

"We welcome the angel of peace," read one poster.

"Welcome to Comrade (sic) Brezhnev" read yet another put up by the Communist Party. "India is not Afghanistan," cautioned one of the posters put up by organisations opposed to his visit. "No food to crude Russians," read yet another--a reaction to reports that India would offer large-scale export of rice to the Soviet Union. Mounted police guarded the busy areas in the route and kept at by anti-Soviet demonstrators. Hundreds of Tibetans lined up with white scarfs, and gave a traditional Tibetan welcome to Mr Brezhnev.

Mr Brezhnev will take rest in the afternoon and will call on Mr Reddy at 5 pm. He would also have preliminary round of discussions with Mrs Gandhi and will attend a banquet given in his honour by the Indian president.

Motorcade Diverted

BKO80913 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Dec (AFP)--A violent demonstration against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan here today resulted in a last minute change in the schedule of visiting Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Shortly after his arrival here on a four-day state visit to India the authorities had to change the planned route of his motorcade from the airport to the presidential palace because of the demonstration in central Delhi.

More than 400 Afghan refugees and Indian socialist and Soviet-leaning demonstrators were involved in a rough confrontation with police, about 10 people -- including women and children -- were injured in the police intervention.

The protest was held in New Delhi's Connaught Place, the demonstrators shouted slogans such as "Afghanistan is not Czechoslovakia" and "down with Brezhnev the imperialist." After the confrontation instructions were put out for the Soviet leader not be escorted through Connaught -- the main square of the Indian capital. [Delhi domestic service in Hindi at 0044 GMT on 8 December announces: "We regret that we cannot broadcast live coverage of the arrival of Soviet President Brezhnev's motorcade at the Connaught Place due to a change in the route at the last moment."]

Schedule changed

NC0812031 Paris AFP in English 0928 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Dec 8 (AFP) -- A violent demonstration against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan here today resulted in a last minute change in the schedule of visiting Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Shortly after his arrival here on a four-day state visit to India the authorities had to change the planned route of his motorcade from the airport to the presidential palace because of a demonstration in central Delhi.

In another development an open air civic reception for tomorrow has been moved inside, interior ministry sources said, without giving reasons for the change. Security police said they had strongly pressed for a change of venue away from Muslim-populated Red Fort area of old Delhi.

The protest was held in New Delhi's Connaught Place. The demonstrators shouted slogans such as "Afghanistan is not Czechoslovakia" and "down with Brezhnev the imperialist". After the confrontation instructions were put out for the Soviet leader not be escorted through Connaught Place -- the main square of the Indian capital.

Press Reaction

HK0812114 Hong Kong AFP in English 0747 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Dec (AFP) -- Indian newspapers today devoted considerable space to the visit here of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev with some of them publishing special supplements on India's relations with the Soviet Union.

"New Delhi can of course help the Russians if they want an honourable way out of the Afghan tangle, and there are reasons to believe that Mr Brezhnev may be equally anxious to defuse the situation in Kabul," Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's party newspaper, the NATIONAL HERALD, said in an editorial today. "As for Pakistan and China, India cannot forget the fact that Moscow has always stood by her in times of need," the HERALD said.

The conservative INDIAN EXPRESS said the people of India and the world would watch "with anxiety and interest" to see whether the Soviet leader could persuade Mrs Gandhi to "line up more closely with Moscow". It added that it was possible Mr Brezhnev might offer India oil in exchange for "unambiguous" support in Afghanistan.

The pro-government HINDUSTAN TIMES said it would be interesting to see how Mrs Gandhi would persuade Mr Reagan that India did not take sides in big-power confrontation.

The Independent TIMES of India said New Delhi was firmly wedded to non-alignment, and that Mrs Gandhi would keep her options open with the Soviet leader who arrived here this morning on a four-day state visit.

AFP: MUSLIM LEADER WARNS OF SOVIET 'THREAT'

BK0712GMT Hong Kong AFP in English 0713 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Dec (AFP)--A leading Indian Muslim leader today accused the Soviet Union for making efforts for "a permanent presence in Afghanistan" and cautioned Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government of a Russian "threat" to India.

"Now it is almost 1 year and there is no evidence of withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan...it is clear that the Russians want a continuous and permanent presence in Afghanistan so that their expansionist designs could bring Asia and Africa into their orbit," Abdullah Bukhari, the royal priest of the "Jama Masjid"--the biggest mosque in India, said.

In a statement issued to the press on the eve of the arrival of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on a 4-day visit here, Mr Bukhari expressed his confident hope that the Afghan "freedom fighters" would ultimately achieve their "final victory." "The Russians would never succeed in their ambitions and they will be forced to quit Afghanistan with ignominy because the Afghans are brave people and they cannot tolerate slavery of any power," the statement said.

MINISTER EXPLAINS OIL EXPLORATION COOPERATION WITH USSR

BK0812GMT Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] The Soviet Union is the only country with which the Oil and Natural Gas Commission [ONGC] is collaborating for oil exploration work inside the country. Petroleum Minister P.C. Sethi in a written answer informed the Rajya Sabha today that there is no collaboration in oil exploration with any other country in ONGC's overseas operations. It is, however, carrying drilling in Iraq under a job contract.

PRINCE CHARLES LEAVES CALCUTTA FOR KATMANDU

BK0812GMT Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Prince Charles today left Calcutta for Katmandu at the end of his 12-day visit to India. He was seen off at the airport by West Bengal Governor T.N. Singh, Chief Minister Jyoti Basu and others. The prince himself piloted the special British Andover aircraft.

GANDHI GREETS SRU'S PHAM VAN DONG

BK0812GMT Delhi External Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] The prime minister has reiterated India's traditionally close and friendly relations with Vietnam. In a letter to Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, Mrs Gandhi reciprocated the desire of the Vietnamese leader for a closer and more meaningful cooperation between the two countries.

The letter was in reply to the message of greetings which he had sent to Mrs Gandhi on her birthday last month.

NABAVI HOLDS 4 DEC NEWS CONFERENCE ON HOSTAGES

Unofficial Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2125 GMT 4 Dec 80

[News conference given by Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi in Tehran on 4 December--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] The United States [word indistinct] an international mission to review Iran's four conditions on the release of the hostages. [?Is the government of Iran in favor of the proposal for the formation of such a delegation]?

[Answer] I have had an interview concerning this topic. I said that we must implement what the Majlis approves. The government cannot take any [?initiative] on its own. The Majlis has approved four conditions and has asked us to communicate them to the Americans. We have communicated these conditions to the U.S. government through the Algerian government which looks after our interests.

The U.S. government has given us a reply that in general can be described as neither acceptance nor rejection of the four conditions. The reply is somewhere in between. In certain cases the U.S. government has presented new proposals. From our point of view as officials of the executive we can neither review nor reply to them so long as they contain some ambiguities. The only thing we did after reading the U.S. answer was to tell the United States through the Algerian government that their reply was ambiguous and ask them for an immediate negative or positive answer to the Majlis conditions. We told them that should their reply not reach us in time we would be forced to implement our lawful duties and, in accordance with the Majlis' approved instructions, hand the hostages over to the judiciary, and that we would not have any negotiations or talks concerning the topic. Neither are we allowed to discuss the issue [with the U.S. government] nor do we want to. Such negotiations or talks on changing the conditions or on the creation of new conditions, because we are neither entrusted with the task nor do we want it. [sentence as heard]

What we want is only to implement what the Majlis has approved. Therefore, we are awaiting the U.S. government's categorical answer. When we receive such a reply we will be able to determine our position. If their reply is generally positive, then we will take the step towards implementation. We would say: Well, these things that you have said you should now implement, and in return we will set the hostages free. If their reply is in general negative, then we would act according to our lawful duty and hand the hostages over to the judiciary. And if their reply is something in between--that means accepting some conditions and turning down others--under such circumstances we would apparently have to ask the Majlis to tell us what to do next.

[Question] With regard to the issue of the hostages, foreign sources are making certain claims about plots. Could you please explain the situation?

[Answer] Please explain what you mean by these plots.

[Question] [sentence indistinct]

[Answer] Of course, I have not yet studied these matters. However, as it has repeatedly been stated, the government is engaged in taking custody of the hostages. The actual handing over of control has not yet completely taken place, as the process is still underway.

the question might arise as to why this has not been accomplished over such a long duration. This involves a great deal of security problems. There are other critical problems involved which ought to be attended to. The point is that to take delivery of a number of people, kept in a town or a site, providing them with proper accommodations far from them as they will be the responsibility of the government, when we take them under our custody--this requires us to be ready to accept this responsibility. We cannot keep them in ordinary jails. Naturally, they ought to be kept in secure areas. Meanwhile, we do know that the enemy's (?fifth) column is quite active. It has every intention of finding out where they are being kept. Consequently, every care must be taken. That is why the process of transfer has taken so long.

Having said that, I must point out that at this point I cannot say anything more about this. However, I am sure that if certain claims have been made about the condition of these gentlemen, they are lies. So far as I know, their treatment has been very humane and Islamic, to the point that our student brothers have even taken up the role of cooks for them, for they cannot eat ordinary meals; special foods, foods suitable to their palate, must be prepared for them. Our student brothers have learned how to prepare food for them and are doing so. I do not know how the situation could be further improved.

(Question) (What about the U.S. reply to Iran)?

(Answer) Yes, the Algerian mission, comprising the Algerian ambassador to America, the Algerian ambassador to Iran, as well as, possibly, the governor of the Algerian Central Bank, was to arrive in Iran this morning. It now appears that there has been a delay, for it has not yet arrived. The plan is to send their (?mission) here; a request for a meeting with us has been made in order to raise the issue. Obviously, as soon as the mission arrives the matter will be made public through the media.

I should also point out that as far as the issue of the hostages is concerned and the measures taken by the government, there exists no ambiguity. Nothing is being done behind the scenes; whatever happens will be made public quite frankly. What one hears from radio Israel and radio America is aimed at [word indistinct] as well as trying to upset us. [sentence as heard] They are trying to create a certain climate so that we will accept such a climate and make statements according to it.

Whatever has happened so far is what we have briefly told the people. Details of all negotiations and all correspondence have been (?explained) to the imam, the president, the heads of the judiciary and of the Majlis, the prime minister, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy and all Majlis deputies. This is not an ambiguous issue. The reason we have not yet published the precise replies is because they have not contained anything important and we did not wish to enlarge the issue out of proportion. Otherwise, there was nothing (?secret) or covert so far as the people are concerned.

(Question) Recently there have been meetings throughout the country which have caused disturbances, chanting of slogans and [words indistinct] among the people. These incidents have given rise to anxiety among the people, who are interested in the revolution. These incidents are an example of why it is felt that there is no effective government to react to such actions. What steps have been taken or will be taken in these cases?

(Answer) These actions are not new. Ever since the victory of the revolution we have witnessed such behavior and actions. Therefore, those who say that there is no effective government to react should know that if there is no government now then there has never been a government during the 20 months since the revolution.

the position adopted by the government in response to these confrontations is a clearly defined one. We are in a [word indistinct] situation and any kind of action in the present situation which proves to be damaging to the unity of the people is wrong and must be condemned. Any action, speech or march, or anything else that diverts the people's attention from [word indistinct] to other issues is against the repeated recommendations of the Imam and is wrong in our view. We might even say that it is counter-revolutionary.

Naturally, we ask all our brothers and all the political groups which do not have fundamental differences with the Islamic Republic system and which at least claim to believe in the continuation of the system to put aside all the little differences they might have. There may be those who do not approve of the government. Well, now is not the time to change the government. What they can do is tolerate the situation as it stands for a while longer, as they have done for 3 months, until this war with Iraq is finished. Then they can act through legal channels.

This government did not come to power by force. All of the people know how this government came to power. A prime minister was introduced to the Majlis, gained a vote of confidence and formed the Cabinet. The president and the Majlis approved the Cabinet and now the government is working. If it is bad, then the same Majlis will pass a vote of no confidence and [words indistinct] but what you say, that is, discussing these differences which do not have any sound basis or foundation, only provides the waiting counterrevolutionaries and opportunists with a chance to weaken our foreign (?policy).

[Question] Mr Nabavi, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani has said in an interview that Iran will (?buy) arms from the superpowers. [passage indistinct] And if the USSR is prepared to sell arms to Iran and Iran agrees, then Iran will buy arms from the USSR. Will you please elaborate on the government's policy in this respect?

[Answer] Of course, if you carefully study both interviews [as heard] there is no real contradiction between the two. What my brother the prime minister has said stems from a general policy, that is, that we know that the superpowers and the oppressors of the world will only sell arms to a country in return for a favor. As a result, dependency is created and military and economic influence becomes apparent. Therefore, when our brother, the prime minister, makes such a remark he means that he will not enter into any arms deals with any of the superpowers or the oppressors.

What our brother, Mr Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, has said does not contradict this. He was faced with the question of whether a decision had been made to buy or not to buy arms from the USSR and a negative or positive answer was required. He said: We are not bound to buy arms from one source or not to buy arms from another source. This depends on the circumstances. What Mr Raja'i said was not absolute, and Mr Rafsanjani's comment was not absolute either. It depends on the circumstances. If there is a deal and one does not feel that any dependency will result from it, either from political, military or economic viewpoints, then we might consider entering it.

[Question] In some circles the issue of expertise has been discussed and people [words indistinct] that the government [words indistinct] would you please elaborate on this issue?

[Answer] This is one of the cases when one begins to believe the rumors. We have read these rumors in newspapers. It is said that there seems to be a group in the country which says that expertise is not needed, that machinery should be smashed, that all industrial progress should be destroyed, that we should use camels and travel on donkeys, that experts should be dismissed and that someone who prays [word indistinct] should replace them. For example, if someone is in charge of a dam project he should be dismissed and someone who prays regularly should replace him.

These rumors are similar to those which existed before the revolution concerning the Islamic revolution and the leadership of the Imam. If you remember, Western and Zionist newspapers used to publish these rumors and say that these people intend to push the country back through the ages by their revolution. This was because we said that we intended to go back to the dawn of Islam, the Islam of 1400 years ago. These people thought that we wanted to go back 1400 years and that we did not believe in the progress made by man during the past 1400 years; that we wanted to live exactly as before. This is a deviationist argument. Those who put forward such discussions intend to create differences and confrontations. Reality is quite different.

Basically, putting the ideology of Islam and expertise against each other is a deviationist act. Why? What is the message of our ideology? What is the aim of our religion, and our teachings? It is the making of man. What is the role played by expertise here? Expertise provides the tools for man to make progress. Therefore, these two are not incompatible at all. The government's view in this respect is that we need men. When we say that they should be faithful to the ideology we mean that they should accept our Islamic revolution. Then they are either experts in their field or they can employ expertise toward the achievement of the aims of the Islamic revolution.

TEHRAN CITES UPI ON U.S. ARMS SHIPMENT TO JORDAN

GF061807 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL reports from Washington that the U.S. Defense Department announced that the first U.S. plane loaded with military equipment and spare parts left for Amman last night.

King Husayn had asked Washington to expedite the shipment of the military hardware and spare parts that Jordan had ordered.

A Pentagon spokesman announced that it was the first of five planes scheduled to leave for Jordan loaded with military spare parts and equipment. The spokesman did not elaborate on the kind of equipment.

DETAILS OF 6 DEC KHOMEYNI MEETINGS REPORTED

Meeting With Military Chiefs

LD0611O2 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] This morning Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Imam's representative and member of the Supreme Defense Council; Gen Vallollah Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and Col Javad Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force of our country, were received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a PARS report, during this audience a detailed report on the situation on the fronts and other problems connected with the war was given to the Imam of the Islamic nation, who gave the necessary guidelines in various matters.

Fallahi Interviewed After Meeting

LD0611920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpt] [Begin recording] [Question] You met with the Imam. Please tell us what points were raised during the meeting.

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I had the honor, together with Ayatollah Khamene'i and the defense minister, to meet with the Imam and to submit to him a comprehensive report on the situation in the war zones. The Imam of the nation issued guidelines pertaining to the unity of all armed forces and all popular forces. He added that unity between the army and the people, between the army and people and the clergy and between the army and the clergy would help the army carry out its religious and popular missions. The Imam also urged that efforts be made to recognize and foil through foresight and full alertness the current detrimental propaganda being disseminated by minipolitical groups which is aimed solely at driving a wedge between the army and the people and between the army and the clergy. Afterwards, I expressed my own gratitude as well as that of all the armed forces, including the ground forces, air force, navy, gendarmerie, police, the brothers in the revolution guards corps and other armed popular forces who are cooperating with the army.

[Question] General, people want to know about the war situation. Please comment on this.

[Answer] The Iranian nation knows that we are facing an all-embracing and extensive aggression along a nearly 1,000-km front. What we ought to do first is to stop the Iraqi aggression by utilizing our potential to reduce the Iraqi Army's combat capability through various means. Then, when suitable conditions are created for our (?counteroffensive)--those, thank God, have already been created--we must proceed to launch it, but with the intention of sustaining minimum casualties and losses in personnel and otherwise. So far as the military aspect of the offensive is concerned, the results should be commensurate with casualties inflicted on the enemy. With God's help, the people's support and the guidelines given by the Imam of the nation and President Bani-Sadr, these conditions have already been created. It has been some time since we managed to cross over to offensive operations, so far as our ground forces are concerned. I am hoping to be able in the near future to bring more good news concerning the successes of our ground forces as well as those at sea and air [words indistinct].

[Question] Could you, as acting chief of the joint staff of the armed forces, comment on the (?situation) of the armed forces?

[Answer] With God's blessing and enjoying the people's support, at present we have no major problem with regard to cooperation and coordination among the armed forces, especially between the army and the revolution guard corps brothers, the mobilized and jihad and other armed popular forces which come from various regions. Had we started this a long time ago, we would have achieved impressive results by now. These militia forces are now familiar with military techniques. A mutual respect, a mutual belief, a mutual faith and understanding have been created between the army and the rest of the armed forces. They have all become accustomed to military discipline. The armed forces have recognized their inner aspirations, their spiritual and divine beliefs. Without any exaggeration, all forces have, fortunately, joined the same (?rank) and this has been one of the aspirations of the armed forces--that is, to be placed on the Imam's path, on the path of the Iranian nation, on the path of Islam and the path of (?God). Having been placed on such a path, the battle then changes form becoming a battle between faith and iron against iron. To give it a mathematical interpretation, it is an equation. On one side there is faith and iron and on the other simply iron, obviously, this is not an equal equation. [Words indistinct] at any rate, in such a battle it has always been faith which has been the deciding factor, for iron against iron will not achieve victory. I can tell the Iranian people with great pleasure that at present there is complete cooperation [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Meeting With Group of Guards

LD0061132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] A group of Islamic revolution guards met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran Mosque this morning. To begin with, a few verses from the glorious words of God were recited and afterwards the brother guards sang the anthem in chorus. Imam Khomeyni addressed them. The Imam of the Islamic nation's address will be broadcast in detail at the conclusion of this newscast.

Speech to Guards

LD0061217 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1059 GMT on 6 December, at the conclusion of the 1030 GMT newscast carried a 22-minute recording of the speech given by Ayatollah Khomeyni at the meeting with a group of revolution guards at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran Mosque in Tehran on the morning of 6 December.

Khomeyni begins by praising the guards' bravery and self-sacrifice for Islam, comparing them to the warriors during the early days of Islam. He points out that the army, gendarmerie, guards corps and others who have volunteered to defend Islam a.o the soldiers of Islam, and they should pay no attention to efforts to divide them but should remain united. He warns them that anyone attempting to weaken the clergy is attempting to weaken them also. Khomeyni notes that the clergy have suffered much but the people are behind them. He says all Iran's misfortunes derive from the Western culture imposed on them over the past 50 years. He concludes by wishing the guards victory, and exhorts them to join forces with the other forces. His speech ends amid chanting of slogans such as "We are your soldiers, Khomeyni."

AFP on Address

NC0061433 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Dec (AFP)--Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni appealed today for unity and warned that those who sought to weaken the clergy would undercut "the whole country at the same time."

The ayatollah, who received members of the paramilitary guardians of the revolution at a mosque near his home, warned that disputes among Iranians "were playing the enemy's game."

"The enemy wants the groups armed for the holy war to be divided," he said in a speech broadcast over radio Tehran. "He wants the army to break with the guardians. Your leaders should not give way to differences."

If the divisions continued, Ayatollah Khomeyni said, "an Islamic country will fall under the blows of the infidels. The people will go astray. The youth will return to their status under the former regime" of the late shah.

The ayatollah insisted that the clergy was "the first line against dictatorship. It can be imprisoned or exiled but the Islamic people have always supported it. Separating the clergy from the people would be a victory for the superpowers.

He told the guardians of the revolution that Iran's victory over Iraq depended on their unity and faith.

Meeting With Governors General

LD061136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Governors general from all over the country, who had come to Tehran to take part in the seminar of governors general, were received in audience this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to a PARS report, during this audience a number of governors general gave to the imam of the Islamic nation reports on the situation in their province and Imam Khomeyni issued the necessary guidelines on various issues for their benefit.

According to the same report, after the address by the imam of the Islamic nation the governor general of Semnan, praying for the health of the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, recited a poem eulogizing the 14 innocent ones [prophet Mohammad, his daughter Fatimah and the 12 imams]. Mostafa Mir-Salim, under secretary of state to the Interior Ministry and supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and another under secretary of state also attended the audience.

The imam of the Islamic nation addressed the governors general during this audience. The details of this speech will be broadcast during subsequent newscasts.

Speech to Governors General

LD081004 Tehran PARS in English 0732 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Dec (PARS)--Governors general from throughout the country met the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, in Tehran on Saturday. During the meeting the imam delivered a speech, excerpts of which are as follows:

You should note that all from the president down to the district governors should be in the service of the people, otherwise the same thing will happen that happened at that time, or even worse, because now the people do not fear. If some people think that one or a few can establish a dictatorial state now, they are wrong. If something is planned today the results will be seen in two generations time.

You should convince the people that Islamic rule is in the service of the people.... It was these farmers and workers who sent you to the governor general's offices. Who among you was a governor general under the reign of Reza Shah? They would not even let you enter such an office then. We should see God as being present everywhere and all the time. If you want to avoid a recurrence of the past oppression you should be one with the people.

Officials in the past could not understand this. I cannot forget the scene when this person who claimed to be the shah of a country was once standing in front of Johnson and the president did not even look at him. [as received] He was a schoolboy standing before his teacher....

If you want to preserve this country as it is, you should keep the good will of the people, and not even think of any inclination toward East or West. Where in the world can you find an army supported by the people as it is in Iran? This conquest of hearts is more valuable than the conquest of countries.

The president should reflect that it was the common people who brought him back from Paris to the country and elected him president and that he should therefore serve the people. The prime minister should remember that it was the people who released him from prison and appointed him prime minister.

Some devils are saying that the Islamic Republic has done nothing, but as far as I have heard, what has been done during the two and a half years since the revolution is more than what they did during the monarchy.

Things which have been done should be published through the mass media for the public's information. Sometimes a small part of it is shown and to prove that this is all that has been done so far.

Two days ago Mr Rahnavr was here and he said that in the near future the construction of 15,000 schools would be completed, which is one third the number of all the schools built under the previous regime. You should make efforts to complete unfinished projects. I pray to God for your success in serving the country and the nation. Always keep in mind that the East and the West are our enemies and whatever they gave us is meant for our destruction.

SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION 3 DEC

LD0518045 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Supreme Defense Council held a session in Tehran this evening presided over by President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

Also present at the meeting were Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i; Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the Imam's representative on the council; Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani; acting Chief of the Joint Staff General Fallahi; Defense Minister and Air Force Commander Colonel Fakuri; Commander of the Revolution Guards Corps Morteza Reza'i; Majlis Deputy Mohammad Montaseri; and Kamal Kharrazi, supervisor of the council's Publicity Headquarters.

The meeting reviewed the situation on the battlefronts and the strategy of confronting the mercenary enemy.

Khamene'i on Session

LD0606161 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0130 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Friday imam of Tehran and spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, conducted by unidentified Tehran radio correspondent in Tehran following 5 December Supreme Defense Council session--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Khamene'i, would you please tell us what issues were discussed at this session?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In general, the issues concerned the regional problems in the battle zones. The governors general of the war areas, that is, of Kermanshah, Khuzestan and Ilam, were present at the session and the affairs of each province were presented by the governors general. Their proposals were studied and decisions were made on the proposals. The general military problems of the war regions were then discussed. The military members of the council had some suggestions and we had some questions which were discussed and satisfactory results were achieved.

[Question] Would you please elaborate on this point, if there is no threat to security involved?

[Answer] Obviously, the plans for the war zones, which were discussed by the Supreme Defense Council, should only be known to the officials in charge.

When these plans are implemented then everybody will be informed. The next point raised was a detailed report by the minister of defense, which was submitted to the session, on the responsibilities of the Ministry of Defense. The last discussion at the session concerned Mr Gharazi's [governor general of Khuzestan Province] report on the visit made by foreign correspondents to the war zones. The report made by the French correspondent, which was carried by the radio today, was a good, correct and interesting report. In contrast with that was the sly, obstructionist report made by the American correspondent. His reports were not precise and his improper behavior created a situation which caused our brothers in charge to complain.

[Question] As you mentioned yesterday, at the meeting between the governors general and the ministers at the office of the prime minister there was a discussion of some shortages with regard to the brothers and sisters who have been settled in other provinces. What decisions were made in this connection?

[Answer] This issue is not directly related to the Supreme Defense Council. It is related to the session of the governors general and the Ministry of Interior. This issue was not raised at the Supreme Defense Council session.

[Question] I have a question about the five-point plan proposed to Iran by the Cuban minister of foreign affairs. This plan was to be studied at the Supreme Defence Council session. Would you please tell us if it was discussed and if so would you please elaborate on it?

[Answer] Unfortunately, it was not discussed. Although the session was very lengthy tonight--it lasted about 5 hours--there were so many issues to be discussed that there was no time for this plan. It will be discussed at the next session.

RAJA'I CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD07/0548 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Council of Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran held a session last night. At this session, which opened at 1800 with verses from the Koran and which was chaired by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, proposals from the Ministries of Education and Training, Petroleum, Agriculture, Economy and Finance, Plan and Budget, Housing and Urban Development, Roads and Transport, and issues approved by the technical commission of the Council of Ministers were discussed. A number of the proposals were approved after debates and exchanges of opinion by the members of the Cabinet. The session ended after 5 and 1/2 hours of debate and discussion.

MAJLIS HOLDS OPEN SESSION 7 DEC, DETAILS REPORTED

LD07/1348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held a public meeting today under the chairmanship of Speaker of the Majlis Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. The meeting began at 0845 with a recitation from the holy Koran. It considered a bill dealing with an agreement signed between the planning and guiding secretariat of the Ministry of Roads and Transport of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet all-union transport association for exports and imports [presumably Soyuzvneshtrans]. Please note that on 16 September of this year, a transit agreement was signed between the two countries in Moscow pertaining to commercial goods. Its protocol and four addenda were considered and approved. Members of the Council of Guardians, present at the meeting, also spoke favorably about the bill.

According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, the bill, submitted to the Majlis in the form of a single-article emergency bill and approved, says: The agreement of 16 September 1980, between the planning and guiding secretariat of the Ministry of Roads and Transport of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet all-union transport association for exports and imports concerning commercial goods transit, including its protocol and addenda, is approved, as explained in the statement attached to this law; permission for its enforcement is hereby issued. As for the Ministry of Roads and Transport, it may take the necessary measures in accordance with the text of the agreement.

Another point raised in today's public session was a question by 'Ali Qolsadeh Ghafuri with regard to the Tabas incident and U.S. military aggression. A Ministry of Defense representative then commented on this question.

Continuing his report, our correspondent adds: In a preagenda speech, Esma'il Ferdowsipur, the deputy for Ferdows and Tabas, praised the 7 December students days. Referring to a remark by the leader of the revolution that we are not afraid of America, for there is nothing America can do, he said: We have learned by experience that the Imam's statement is correct. He added: Under the provisional government, America was convinced it could stage a bloodless coup d'etat through its spies and internal agents. Consequently, it refrained from launching military aggression. In those days, it was the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy who felt that America had a plot and uncovered it and by occupying the spy nest and disclosing the files of people like Naraghe'i, Entezam and Nazih, slapped America severely. Subsequently, feeling threatened, America resorted to economic sanctions against us and then launched its military invasion. However, seeing these fail, it staged its bloody coup d'etat; but this, too, proved futile. Then it created the present border war. America (?implemented) all its designs and was defeated. Consequently, it started this border war through Saddam. However, we are not afraid of America and its designs; we are not afraid of Reagan, Carter and the pharaohs. However, we are afraid of domestic samaritans; for precisely when the Imam said that Abadan's seige must be smashed, when our guards and our combative forces were doing just that, when they were about to achieve victory, that infamous interview was carried in Tehran. He added: As our forces are approaching victory, these samaritans, too, are becoming active. He continued: We are not afraid of war, for wars change an indulgent army into a combative one. This war has proven that the armed forces, the revolution guards corps, the mobilization of the oppressed and all other people's strata are working together. We are not afraid of war, for it teaches us the strength to resist and to be prepared; it is during war that our talents begin to develop. I am, therefore, asking the government to assist us in developing these talents by providing us with more facilities.

The deputy for Ferdows and Tabas then said: We have between 5,000 and 6,000 young specialists in America today; the same holds true for Europe. Why doesn't the government invite these talented people to return to Iran, so that their skills may be used? Why do we have to wait so long for the appointment of a minister and then hear that there are no eligible men around? Why should it be like this? Ours is an ideology of emulating the supreme source. Do not (?undermine) ideology and expertise. Why should we make a weapon from ideology to be used against expertise and vice versa? In conclusion, he read a letter by Hojjat ol-Eslam Tabasi in which the latter criticized Ahmad Salamatian (the deputy for Esfahan whose expulsion from the Majlis was demanded last Friday during a mass rally in Esfahan) in Mashhad, adding that he had received another letter from the Revolution Guards Corps in Mashhad in which Mr Salamatian had been condemned. The text of the letter was published in Khorasan.

Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, the deputy for Qom, announced his resignation as supervisor of the fight against narcotics, adding: We do hope, God willing, that the services rendered by the servants of the people are appreciated by God Almighty, the Imam of the nation, the nation and the Islamic Consultative Assembly and that the difference between these servants and the traitors is distinguishable.

He then called on the Supreme Judicial Council to appoint a representative to audit the narcotics organization. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali also called on the (?staff) of the antidrug campaign to carry on their work until 21 December to the best of their abilities and to maintain their position against capitalists, feudalists and America.

Today's public meeting was adjourned at 1230. The next meeting will be held tomorrow at 0830.

Khalkhali Explains Resignation

LD071208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1031 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the supervisor of the headquarters for the fight against narcotics, issued a statement following the submission of his resignation as the supervisor of that headquarters to the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

In His exalted name. As you are aware, I formally announced my resignation as the supervisor of the headquarters for the fight against narcotics at the Majlis; the files concerning smugglers and narcotics throughout Iran should be sent to the Supreme Judicial Council, and the narcotics existing in the provinces and the cash and property confiscated from gangs of smugglers, especially the narcotics on the premises of the Mashhad (?corps) and [words indistinct] should be handed over to the [words indistinct] of the special court immediately.

Also, the task forces stationed in the provinces should continue their work as usual until further notice. With regard to the Supreme Judicial Council, I shall carry on with my work in the court as usual until a successor is appointed.

At the end of his statement Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali pointed out that since the Iranian nation and the great leader Khomeyni have decided that the issue of narcotics should no longer exist, this great, humane and difficult task is not suitable for a person of my position, and the relevant agents, wherever they are, should pursue gangs of smugglers and arrest them and [words indistinct] to the revolution courts.

AFP Report

NC07/0618 Paris AFP in English 0611 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Dec (AFP)--Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali announced his resignation today as head of Iran's anti-drug operations following accusations of extortion by certain prisoners against his team.

He told parliament: "I hope that before the Imam (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni) and the Muslim people, the traitors and servants of the people will be recognized, and that no one will accuse me of being an executioner."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali asked the members of parliament "to come and examine the files" of the anti-drug service at Qasr Prison here in the capital, to verify that no irregularities had been committed.

Attack on Salamatian

NC07/0913 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Dec (AFP)--Ahmad Salamatian, a close colleague of Iranian President Abolhasan, came under violent attack in the parliament here today.

Ismail Ferdowsipur, a deputy for Khorasan Province in eastern Iran, read out a telegram from a clergyman in the region accusing Mr Salamatian of making a speech there last week which "grieved the heart" of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the nation's spiritual leader.

Following this speech and the subsequent demonstrations it provoked, a resolution was read out at Friday prayer in Esfahan, in central Iran, which Mr Salamatian represents in parliament, calling for him to be deprived of his seat.

The telegram read out in the chamber today claimed that those who demonstrated after hearing Mr Salamatian's speech had not only chanted "shameful" slogans but had also "cried death to a leading revolutionary figure while tearing up a photograph of Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, the Imam (Khomeyni's) hope".

The message called on the chamber to "examine this seriously and tell the people."

Trade Agreement With USSR

NC07125Z Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Dec (AFP)--The Iranian Parliament today gave an overwhelming majority to a proposal authorising imports and exports to pass through the Soviet Union, and the proposal was then ratified by the constitutional [council].

Iran's trade has been hampered by the economic embargo imposed in retaliation for its holding of the American hostages, and by the Gulf war.

The agreement will also entitle the Soviet Union to send goods through Iran.

Today's parliamentary move, ratifying an agreement signed between Iranian and Soviet officials in September, was dealt with under emergency procedures.

BANI-SADR, RAJA'I, RAFSANJANI MEET WITH CLERGY

LD0811A5 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, on the invitation of the struggling clerical community Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces; Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister; and Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, this morning took part in a meeting attended by the representatives of Tehran's struggling clergy at the headquarters of the secretariat of the community.

According to a PARS report, during this meeting, which lasted 2 hours, the country's current problems were subjected to a discussion and exchange of views.

BANI-SADR DEPARTS FOR BATTLEFRONTS 8 DEC

LD0811J0 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left for the battlefronts this morning in order to supervise and follow the operations by the revolution combatants.

Meeting With Commanders

LD270338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, the situation at the fronts was discussed at a meeting held in the presence of Dr Seyyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief. An exchange of opinions took place at this meeting which was held in an unspecified town in Khuzestan Province with the participation of Brigadier General Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; General Sahib Neshad, the commander of the ground forces; and several other military commanders.

The military commanders reported on the operations carried out by their units and, while reviewing the overall situation at the fronts, necessary decisions were made with regard to confrontations and counterattacks by the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the personnel of the mercenary Armed Forces of Iraq.

Inspection of Military Unit

LD071112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 7 December 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, this evening inspected the combat readiness of one of the units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Khuzestan Province. According to a report by a PARS correspondent dispatched to the area, during the inspection visit, at which Brig Gen Sahib Neshad, commander of the ground forces, and Colonel Forouzan, commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, were also present, the president inspected the trenches and the armed forces personnel. He talked to the soldiers, NCO's and officers in the trenches, combatants who have created epics in safeguarding the sanctity of Islam's borders. The reports says that the Arabic-speaking village tribespeople in the region, who had learned of the presence in the area of Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief, welcomed the president by sacrificing cows and sheep and chanting slogans in Arabic.

DEFENSE MINISTER FAKUHI INTERVIEWED ON WAR

LN070113 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Interview granted to Tehran radio correspondent by Col Javad Fakuhi, Iranian defense minister and air force commander--recorded in Persian with superimposed Arabic translation; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I greet the oppressed and persecuted Iraqi people who have been waiting for years to rid themselves of the tyrannical rule of the Ba'thists. I convey my respects to all the heroes and soldiers who in defending their Islamic land have been martyred in this imposed war. In speaking of the situation at the war fronts in general now that 2 and 1/2 months have elapsed since the beginning of the war, we say that we have passed the first stage, namely checking the enemy advance and forcing them to remain where they are. We have been completely successful in stopping the enemy advance and in preventing them from achieving more advances. The second stage will be devoted to expelling the enemy with the help of the Almighty. In view of our preparedness, we will, God willing, be able to expel the enemy to the other side of the border as we have been successful in checking the enemy advance.

[Question] The Iraqi military communiques mention fabulous figures on Iranian Air Force losses. Some international observers say that if the Iraqi figures are true, Iran would not now have even one plane.

Is it possible to know the true figures of the Iraqi and Iranian losses?

[Answer] On the war losses, I must first say that accurate figures of losses are very difficult to obtain. The published figures are only approximate. Concerning the losses, we do not want to exaggerate our losses because we consider this to be wrong. We do not wish to publish imaginary figures because we do not need such false propaganda. We want to show matters as they truly are and publish what we believe to be the truth.

Concerning Saddam's air force losses, I must say that we believe that we have destroyed 210-230 Iraqi Air Force planes either on land or in the air. As for our losses--and there are losses in war--we will keep these as military secrets. To publish our losses is not right. However, I can say that our losses are very much less than the Iraqi losses. As defense minister and commander of the Islamic Republic's Air Force, I must also say that we are not pleased by the destruction of Saddam's planes and the killing of his pilots. We are not pleased to be forced to attack and destroy Iraq's military installations because we believe that the funds to buy these planes and train these pilots are the funds of the Muslims and not Saddam's funds. This army, which is now Saddam's is in fact the army of the Muslims. The day will come when our Iranian Muslim army will be in the service of the Muslims.

[Question] Will the Mirage planes which are to be given to Iraq by France have an effect on the Iranian Air Force superiority? Are you intending to introduce the more advanced F-14 planes in a more effective manner during the coming air battles?

[Answer] The Mirage planes which are to be given by France to Saddam Husayn--some of them have perhaps already reached him--will not have an effect on the fate of the war. I admit that these planes are good planes and that Saddam's pilots are also good pilots. However, these planes will not affect the war because, as I have already said, these planes, equipment and weapons are heaps of metal and will not decide the war. What decides the fate of the war is faith and the creed.

[Question] What is behind the 24-hour cease-fire request recently made by the Iraqi regime? What is their objective in giving this short period of time for a cease-fire, and what is the basic Iranian attitude on the cease-fire issue?

[Answer] Naturally, I believe that this proposal to cease firing for a period of 24 hours made by Iraq is a mere political game which will be followed by political propaganda. Iraq [word indistinct] has already entered our territory. This is unacceptable to the whole world. Therefore, Saddam will pretend that he is aggrieved and spread political propaganda saying that he is seeking peace. If we accept his call, he will have achieved his aims. Iraq has come and taken our land, so how can we accept a cease-fire? This would be extremely humiliating.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] That is right. We have not yet put our tanks into battle in an effective way because until now we have not found a need to do so. One of the principles of war is to preserve one's energies. Unless we need to put something into battle, we will not do so. We have found that without putting too many tanks into battle, we have been able to check the advances of the enemy army. Later, we will be able to destroy this army and expel it.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] I do not know accurately whether the Soviet Union is actually supplying Iraq with arms. I doubt it. However, let us assume that the Soviet Union is not now supplying Iraq with arms.

Iraq is capable of procuring arms from various sources. If not from its Eastern master, it will procure arms from its Western master. If Russia does not give it arms, America will. Consequently, Iraq will continue the war until the Iraqi people awake and topple this regime.

I hope that the Iraqi people will topple the Saddam regime as the Iranian people toppled the shah in order to reach the level of humanity to which they aspire, to rule themselves and decide their own fate. Naturally, after the fall of Saddam, we will see the two Muslim people of Iraq and Iran living together peacefully.

MONTAZERI: DISCORD SOWN BY U.S., ISRAELI AGENTS

LD031318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1044 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The revolutionary Muslim inhabitants of Qom, the city of uprising and martyrdom, with their monolithic and coordinated presence in this city's Hakim Nezami school, while renewing their covenant with the pure blood of all the martyrs of Islam's path from its dawn to the present, once again today, as on past Friday's, emphasized their categorical following of the crimson and straight path of revolutionary Islam and the committed and struggling clergy.

During today's Friday prayer ceremonies in Qom the illustrious canonist, His Excellency Ayatollah Montaseri, in a part of his Friday prayer sermons, after counseling and emphasizing the need for piety and upholding divine injunctions, referred to the position of the Muslims at the dawn of Islam and the factors militating for their victory, saying: The factors contributing to the victory of the Islamic revolution were:

1. Unison and unity of expression among all Muslim classes and segments.

2. Reliance on Islam's liberation school of ideology.

3. The correct and decisive leadership of the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni.

The illustrious canonist, His Excellency Ayatollah Montaseri, then added: If we wish to export our revolution to the entire world we ought to preserve these three major factors. The history of the dawn of Islam is a witness to the fact that the Jews of Al-Madinah and Mecca, when the Al-Aws and Al-Khazraj tribes established a unity of expression, realized the might of Islam and said: Should this togetherness and unity of expression continue, we shall never be able to dominate the fate and economy of Muslims. Then, by fanning age-old animosities, they stumbled upon the idea of reviving forgotten differences.

His Excellency Ayatollah Montaseri added: I warn you that the self-same satanical, colonialist design is being hatched by the agents of the same U.S. and Israeli jewel And since it has been noticed that through sundry plots and the engineering of the Iraqi-Iranian war they have not attained their goal, they are now striving to attain it through the path of reviving problems and discords and disrupting the Muslims' unity of ranks.

Our criticisms should not be such as to be used by foreign radios and I advise the various groups to join the ranks of the Muslim people and not to plot against their development, for otherwise the enemy will attract them to their orbit.

His Excellency Ayatollah Montaseri then read as an example a secret document published in Iranian papers which demonstrates that the United States is contemplating establishing liaison with all the groups which intend to weaken the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In his second sermon he issued reminders as follows:

1. There is no doubt that weaknesses and shortcomings exist within revolutionary organs. These flaws and shortcomings should not be such as to enable counterrevolution and the Israeli and U.S. radios to make use of their broadcasts and I advise the brothers and sisters who are in the organs of power, particularly in the guards corps, by saying to them: Since you have risen to the top from the seething of the revolution, your actions are expected to become models of Islam. Watch out lest others indulge in misuse under your name.

2. While expressing appreciation for the onerous and responsible tasks of the shari'ah judges and the revolution courts, I counsel them to investigate the affairs of the accused; they should know that in accordance with the Constitution no one should be kept in prison without being condemned for and convicted of a felony.

3. As everyone knows, the real enemy of this revolution is the United States. When chanting slogans this particular slogan should not be forgotten!

4. In order to divide the army from the people and from the committed clergy a series of anticlerical propaganda campaigns has recently been initiated within the army. Our army brothers should beware and be cognizant of the fact that such games are being played by the United States and its agents who harbor the design of sowing discord between the people, the army and the clergy in order to attain their satanical aims. The army brothers may recall that in the first days of the victory it was this very informed clergy and the leader of the revolution who rejected and stood up to the plot, hatched by a certain group, of crushing and emasculating the army.

BEHESHTI ARRIVES IN BUSHEHR, DELIVERS SERMON

GF0113Z0 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, arrived in Bushehr this morning and addressed the Friday prayers congregation.

In one of his two Friday sermons, Ayatollah Beheshti said: We sensed the inhuman and aggressive methods of the Iraqi Ba'thist government about 1 year ago. We know this government has become an oppressive anti-Islamic government. Therefore, the revolutionary Iranian people are determined to continue their struggle until total victory has been achieved and Saddam Husayn's dictatorship has been overthrown.

BEHESHTI INVESTIGATES BUSHEHR PROVINCE SITUATION

LD031400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, this morning Dr Beheshti, the president of the Supreme Court, arrived in Bushehr in order to inspect and investigate the situation in Bushehr Province. According to this report, after arrival Dr Beheshti inspected the 6th fighter base in Bushehr. At this base, while meeting air force personnel, he became familiar with the defense status of the city.

At this meeting, the acting commander of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran said, concerning the imposed war inflicted by Iraq upon Iran: When we talk to members of the Iraqi Armed Forces who are captured by the Iranian forces, they tell us that members of the Iraqi Armed Forces are generally willing to surrender, but they are forcefully sent to the battlefronts.

Of course, the Iraqi Army has fallen apart in the air, on the sea and on the ground. Our popular and armed forces have taken an offensive posture and have high morale. The commander of the air base at Bushehr, while explaining the base's activities, said: The Iranian Navy has inflicted more damage upon the Iraqi Armed Forces than has been admitted and everything about the war has not yet been told.

In response, Dr Beheshti said: This is an opportunity to strengthen the new bonds of unity which are formed and which are growing so that our society may become united upon the axis of Islam, the Koran, monotheism, truth and philanthropy and be made into such a society that none of our enemies may entertain any ambitions toward it.

Concerning the air defense of Khark Island and Bushehr, Dr Beheshti said: Although this base has been the target of continuous attacks by the enemy, it is still an active base. What is important is the defense of Khark and Bushehr, which so far has been performed very well and which is among our excellent defenses.

After this meeting, Dr Beheshti gave a speech to a gathering of the people of Bushehr before the Friday prayer sermons at this city's Takhiti stadium.

MAJLIS DEPUTY ADDRESSES FRIDAY PRAYER MEETING

LD051156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpt] No matter how much our enemies and their local agents try to weaken Islam and whatever represents Islam, their attempts will be futile. Our upriseen and revolutionary people, without paying any attention to these evil and mischievous incitements by the mercenaries of imperialism, whose restful sleep has been turned into a nightmare at the very mention of Islam, continue to follow the committed clergy who are the vanguards of anti-imperialist and antidictatorial struggle and tread the long path of unity and Islam and through their religiopolitical gatherings deliver a heavy blow upon the filthy mouths of the lackeys of foreigners.

Today, like previous Fridays, vast crowds of the Muslim and godly people of Tehran, like a tumultuous flood, moved toward the meeting ground of the lovers of God, the university of Tehran, so that with their unified ranks they may demonstrate the invincibility of the holy path of Islam and of the clergy.

In today's prayer ceremony at the university of Tehran, before the prayer sermons, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ja'far (Segini), the representative of the heroic people of Karaj in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, spoke about the position of the genuine clergy in the popular struggles of this country and said:

Being conscious of the fact that the committed and numerous clergy of this country have never put nor will they ever put their signature to any treaty harmful to the interests of Iran, the enemies of God and God's people decided to separate this mighty fortress through their conspiracies from the frontline of the struggles of the nation.

We draw your attention to a part of his speech:

[Begin (Segini) recording] Some people made use of pseudonyms when they wished to write anything against the shah, even though they were thousands of kilometers away from Iran, yet the late Ayatollah Sadiqi and the combative clergy of Tehran felt the SAVAK torture and apollo [a SAVAK torture] with their bones. Know this, that if the sovereign picks one apple from the orchard of a peasant, his agents will uproot the entire tree [verse from a poem by Sa'adi].

They will roam the cities and will try to uproot the entire tree. Something should be done. We should think of something. Here I give a warning to my fellow deputies, to the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly: I warn them to sharpen the sword of law and not to allow any group or party to act contrary to the Constitution. Some people put down the enemy to the point of crushing them, but when they face obstacles they turn 180 degrees. People, in the dark issues existing in this country, turn toward the imam, this pure and holy character, this great personality, this leader.

I know that at times Imam 'Ali used to keep quiet, but Abuzar [one of the disciples of Mohammad and 'Ali who was very outspoken] used to shout. If at times the imam chooses silence, others should shout; because 'Ali never told Abuzar that he was wrong. On the contrary he said: You became angry for the sake of God. [end recording]

RALLY HELD IN ESFAHAN, RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

LD052004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, in compliance with a call by His Eminence Ayatollah Taheri, the Friday imam of Esfahan, the city this morning once again witnessed a march by its inhabitants. The various strata of the people, the clergy, the corps of revolution guards, army personnel, police as well as other revolutionary organs converged on the imam square from different routes. The marchers, shouting such slogans as: "Velayat-e faqih [vice regency of the supreme jurisconsul] is the basis of our law; our Islamic law constitutes velayat-e faqih" and "O you combatant clergy, God protect you; this combative nation is always following you," condemned any deviation from the genuine revolutionary path and once again renewed their allegiance to the imam of the nation and expressed their support for velayat-e faqih and the Constitution.

Afterwards, having gathered together at the imam's square, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali spoke to them, a crowd totaling more than 200,000. In part of his speech, he said: We are the same fruitful tree; our principle is permanently rooted, while our fruits reach the sky. The whole sky and the earth are submerged with our chants, courage and heroism.

In another part of his speech, he said: What do we intend to do? We want to destroy the colossal international imperialist prison as well as that of the bloodthirsty Zionism in Iran and the Middle East. Those opposing us now were also against us before, as God knows, even before the revolution. They could never align their path with that of ours; they emerged in various guises and have followed any movement, any ominous noise emanating from any place.

After Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali's speech, the marchers' resolution, in 10 points, was approved by the audience. The following is the text of the resolution:

1. The inhabitants of Esfahan, causing the imposing of martial law in their city during the revolution, and who gave the highest number of sacrifices as well after the revolution in order to safeguard the revolution, declare their profound and unbreakable tie with the deputy of the hidden imam, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni--may our lives be sacrificed for his cause, and velayat-e faqih.

2. We express our unreserved support for the combatant and committed clergy, who have always, in the proud history of Islam, advocated the Koran and the ideology of Islam and who have supported the idea of imamite and the path of velayat-e faqih; we also express our unreserved support for His Great Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, who was subjected to insults in the process of the deviated Americanized path.

3. While expressing their deep appreciation for the consistent assistance by our Muslim brothers and sisters to war fronts, the Esfahani people declare their unreserved support for the self-sacrifices and selflessness demonstrated by the frontline fighters, the air force, the navy, the ground forces, the airborne forces, the corps of revolution guards, the oppressed mobilization organization, gendarmerie, police and heroic volunteers.

4. While stressing the need for unity and solidarity by the nation, we express our profound hatred for any divisive act and for the ringleaders of the path of divisiveness, and categorically condemn the recent developments in Mashhad and Tehran.

5. While expressing their decisive support for revolutionary institutions, led by the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the inhabitants of Esfahan expect the vigilant authorities to take immediate steps to resolve and make up on a crash basis for the weaknesses and shortcomings of these revolutionary institutes, thus stopping the opportunist elements from making nonsensical utterances.

6. We inhabitants of Esfahan express our profound regret over the fact that a deputy for this city, named Ahmad Salamatian, has taken action--as confirmed by the combative clergy who have the support of the Imam, and as approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly--and has caused pain to the profoundly sympathetic heart of the Imam of the nation. We call on the Islamic Consultative Assembly quite decisively to expel this deputy and remember that he no longer represents us.

7. We expect our country's president, just as he condemned such individuals in his press conference, not to allow such people to blemish the president's reputation through their self-seeking motives; rather, we expect him to reject these people.

8. We call on other honorable Esfahan deputies and assign them to inform the Islamic Consultative Assembly of our wishes and pursue the matter through legal channels.

9. We once again renew our sacred allegiance to velayat-e faqih and the committed clergy, headed by the great Imam of the nation. We condemn and reject anyone or any official who might rise to oppose this path.

10. The inhabitants of Esfahan call on the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran to make the report of this glorious march as well as the demand and aims of the marchers, without any censorship, available to the Iranian people.

This was then followed by the glorious Friday prayers at the Imam square led by Ayatollah Taheri, the Friday imam of Esfahan, in which all the heroic people of the city participated. The Friday imam of Esfahan called on the people to act in a revolutionary manner in order to safeguard dear Islam.

After the Friday prayers in Esfahan, a resolution issued by the Islamic army stationed in Esfahan was read out by an army brother. The following is the text of the resolution:

Prophet, make war on the unbelievers and the hypocrites and deal harshly with them. Hell shall be their home. Do not have any more patience with the corrupt and evil elements.

Today we, on behalf of all personnel of the Islamic Republic Armed Forces stationed in Esfahan as well as on behalf of all the families of the martyrs in the armed forces, submit the message of these short-lived flowers of the Islamic land to the combative people of Esfahan:

1. Officials of revolution courts must remain ever attentive to the sensitive situation brought about by the war and deal with the enemy's fifth column--be they hoarders or corrupt, be they within or outside the armed forces--in accordance with wartime law.

2. As for providing military training, whether air, ground and naval, to the revolution guards corps it is suggested that each garrison, in its own area, should provide such training under the supervision of Islamic institutions as well as of the politico-ideological sectors.

3. The committed clergy must be present in units so that those who are trying to prevent such a presence in order to revive the nationalistic pseudo-intellectual line may be condemned and tried.

4. The responsible clergy, the combative clergy, the manifestation of Shi'ites, have on every occasion in Islamic history been the vanguards of revolution. Wherever colonialism and imperialism have attempted to crush our revolution, they have begun their process by crushing the agents of the revolution, namely, the clergy. Therefore, in order to prevent deviation and safeguard the revolution, we express our full support for the revolution and call on all Iranian people to maintain their unity along this Islamic process.

5. In the diabolical era of the Satan, our army enjoyed expertise, [word indistinct] and command. The only thing which caused confrontation between the army and the nation was the former's ideology. Consequently, considering this undeniable fact, we openly declare that we shall stand up against any agent who deviously intends to separate ideology from the army. We shall defend the sacred sanctity of Islam.

6. We send our greetings to all officers, NCO's, soldiers, guardsmen and all [word indistinct] Muslim combatants who are lovingly giving their lives for the elevation of the word "monotheism" and for the establishment of justice on the global level. We, all of us, recommend to them obedience to command and virtue.

[Signed] Regional army and security personnel

After the resolution was read out, the bodies of three martyrs from Esfahan, (Asghar Shafi'i), ('Ali Asghar Yazdani) and (Hoseyn Kargar), were buried following a funeral procession.

STUDENT DAY SPEAKER ATTACKS LEFTIST PARTIES

NC071840 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Dec (AFP)--Speakers during "students' day" observances at the university of Tehran, in memory of three youths killed by the army during demonstrations in 1953, today attacked Iran's leftist parties. The speeches were heard by about 3,000 people, some of whom are students. The university has been closed since summer.

An "Islamic student" told the crowd that the "liberals and those who are against the clergy should be expelled from parliament."

Abdol Hamid Moadikhah, an Islamic Republican Party member of parliament, in attacking leftists, said that "between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Arab world there is only one obstacle: Iraq. But after Iran's victory, our revolution will be exported.

"Hundreds of millions of Moslems at heart battle for the victory of our revolution," he added.

AFP: MILITANT, ISLAMIC STUDENTS CLASH IN TEHRAN

NC0811l0 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Dec (AFP)--Tehran high school students here have clashed in violent political confrontations, leaving several injured and forcing one school to close down for a day, the MIZAN newspaper here said today.

The fighting between militant Islamic students and those sympathizing with Muslim leftists in several high schools was triggered a week ago after one of the groups tore down political clippings from school bulletin boards, the newspaper said.

The report said that one of the capital's most important schools, the Kharazami School, was closed for the day yesterday after 15 students were injured and 30 students expelled after the fighting. The report did not specify how many were injured in other schools.

KHOMEYNI ENVOY SPEAKS AT FRIDAY PRAYERS IN KARACHI

LD071050 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Dec (PARS)--Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami Kashani, Majlis deputy and representative of the imam who is currently visiting Pakistan to present the views of Iran on the war imposed on it by Iraq, said at Friday prayers in Karachi that the militant people of Iran were able to defend their territory alone and expel the Iraqi mercenaries from every corner of the occupied Iranian lands.

Addressing a massive gathering attending the prayers, Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami Kashani said that Iran rejected any possibility of a cease-fire before the complete expulsion of the Iraqi forces, and that Iran was not prepared to repeat the mistake of the Arabs and create another Israel. He stressed that Friday prayers was a good opportunity for the Moslems to unite and condemn the plots of the enemies of Islam--the imperialists and Zionists. He also thanked the people of Pakistan for their aid to the war-stricken people of Iran.

Prior to attending Friday prayers, Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami Kashani outlined the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the war and presented a true picture of it in a talk with a number of students and reporters at the Iranian Consultat in Karachi. He told PARS that his tour to Pakistan had been satisfactory.

AFP: KURDS APPEAL TO KHOMEYNI FOR SELF-RULE

NC062003 Paris AFP in English 1951 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Dec (AFP)--Kurds from Mahabad, the historic capital of Iranian Kordestan, have appealed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to authorize Kurdish self-administration within the Islamic Republic, it was reported here.

A resolution to that effect, the newspaper KEYHAN reported, was adopted eight days ago at a meeting of Mahabad residents in the city's Grand Mosque.

The meeting was convened by Kurdish Moslem clergy and the resolution was transmitted by a group of revolutionary guards to the ayatollah, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and other officials, as well as the press.

The seven-point text began by asking that, before everything else, "the people of Kordestan be freed from economic, political, bureaucratic and cultural imprisonment."

It went on to ask for a general amnesty and for an end to "the present methods of arrest, jailing and executions" that might otherwise lead the Kurdish people to "despair of the Islamic Republic".

The passage concerning self-administration said that Kurds requested "the right to administer their internal affairs within the framework of the Islamic Republic".

the resolution voiced hopes that all fighting would cease in Kurdish areas and that the various armed units would put down their weapons and participate in building "schools, mosques and housing needed by the population."

The text finally asked for a "reopening of roads, administrative services and schools", again adding this would go a long way in "helping people to keep up their faith in the Islamic Revolution".

The appeal was issued at a time of apparently stepped up agitation and armed confrontation in the Iran's Kurdish provinces of Western Azarbaijan and Kordestan.

KEYHAN reported that elements from the Iranian Kordestan Democratic Party and the Kurdish Marxist-Leninist party, Komeleh, recently attacked barracks at Banandaj, Kordestan. It said five people were killed and another eight wounded on both sides.

The deputy governor of Azarbaijan announced that fighting took place in the Naghadeh area, and radio Tehran referred to a clash between "armed assailants" and revolutionary guards in a "mopping-up operation" at a village near Mahabad, in which more than 80 people were said to have been killed or wounded.

The newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION reported that 104 schoolchildren, including 84 girls, were arrested in the Kordestan town of Saghez when participating in a banned demonstration.

BAHRAINI POLICE PREVENT RELIGIOUS DEMONSTRATION

GF082003 Abadan NIDA Radio in Arabic 1930 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] According to a REUTER report from Bahrain, Bahraini police used tear gas last night in order to prevent what the government called an illegal religious demonstration. Police hurled tear gas at demonstrators from their armored vehicles in Manama's back streets.

The report adds that the Bahraini interior minister has said the measures by the police were necessary to prevent the religious demonstration.

IRANIAN FIGHTER KILLED IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

GF082154 Tehran PARS in English 0743 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Dec (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--An Iranian Muslim combatant was martyred in south of Lebanon in the fight against the Zionist oppressors.

In this connection the PLO office in Tehran in an announcement yesterday expressed the organization's congratulations and condolences on this occasion.

The announcement said (Mohammad Hosayn Asna Ashari) from the southwestern city of Dezful in Khuzestan Province was martyred on Dec 1, 1980 following the savage bombardment of the south of Lebanon by the Zionists.

"The PLO, the Al-Fatah movement and the commander-in-chief of Al-'Asifah forces express their congratulations and condolences on this occasion to the combatant masses of the Palestinian and Iranian peoples.

"(Asna Ashari) joined the lines of the Palestinian revolution in the Iranian year 1359 to fight for the sake of God and for the liberation of Al-Quds..."

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES REPORTS ON INDIAN ARMS

GF0861615 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] In light of reports by foreign newspapers and information media that the Indian Government has agreed to supply Iran with spare parts for tanks and planes in Iran's war with Iraq, and in light of reports that India is seeking to supply Iran with its oil needs from oil-exporting countries, the Iranian Foreign Ministry, in a statement declared that the Indian Foreign Ministry, in a statement communicated to our embassy in New Delhi, has denied these reports. The Indian Foreign Ministry's statement declared that the aim of publishing such reports is to create problems and to obstruct India's sound and realistic stand on the war which has been imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

INDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES FOR MALAYSIA 5 DEC

GF0861615 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Industry and Mines Minister Mohammad Reza'i Nataqeh left Tehran yesterday for Malaysia to discuss industrial issues in the African and Asian region.

JOURNALISTS MEET IRAQI PRISONERS IN QASR PRISON

LN0861012 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Dec (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Iranian and foreign reporters yesterday morning inspected Qasr Prison where Iraqi prisoners of war are being kept. When the newsmen arrived at the jail, a group of POW's were playing volleyball and some others were strolling in the yard, apparently being quite carefree.

Speaking to the reporters about the condition of the prisons, (?the) supervisor of the prisons, (Sarhadi-Zadeh), who himself was a prisoner during the deposed shah's regime, said that the prisons in this country today have taken the form of a school workshop or club, where during the time of the former regime the most brutal tortures took place inside the jails.

In reply to a question about some rumours concerning the practice of torture in Iranian jails today, (Sarhadi-Zadeh) said that this stemmed from a plot to defame the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Many people have visited the prisons and have realised that such talk was baseless "as our Islamic code of ethics does not allow us to mistreat prisoners and such allegations are brought up by those who want us to accommodate ourselves to (?U.S.) policy", the supervisor stressed. An Iraqi POW, (Sattar Ghafur), talking to a PARS reporter said that the prison wardens were treating them in a brotherly manner and that their welfare and attention to their needs inside the jail was good.

Another prisoner, (Latif Hasan Tayeba), who was a colonel in the Iraqi artillery, and had been captured near Dezful in Khuzestan, said he was against aggression of any country against another and intended to send a letter to Iraqi Government through the Red Crescent within their frontiers.

After inspection of the Qasr prisoners, Greek TV reporters told PARS that they discovered that the morale of the Iraqi prisoners was high and they were satisfied about the prisoners' condition since many were smiling when they had talked to these reporters. An Australian TV reporter who had previously visited internment camps for prisoners of war in Thailand and Cambodia, said he found the POW's in Qasr jail to be in a good condition. Although the condition of the prisoners was obviously quite good and their treatment humanitarian, the American CBS television reporter refused to make any comments.

REPORTAGE ON DEMONSTRATIONS, OPERATIONS IN IRAQ

Jordanian Troops Quell Demonstrations

GF0516552 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Jordanian soldiers and security forces have attacked demonstrators in Iraq, and four persons, including a pregnant woman and a 6-year-old child, have been killed. This has come in a report that has reached Beirut from Iraq. The report says: large demonstrations were held in An-Najaf, Karbala', Basra, Al-Qutaymaniyah and Ath-Thawrah in Baghdad last Sunday. Students and a large number of citizens took part in these demonstrations. The demonstrators chanted slogans condemning the bloody clique ruling in Baghdad and the war imposed by the agent Saddam on the Islamic Republic; they also chanted the slogan "Neither Eastern nor Western, but an Islamic Republic." The Jordanian soldiers and security forces then attacked the demonstrators. Four persons, including a pregnant woman and a 6-year old child, were killed and scores of demonstrators were arrested.

Another report from Iraq says that tension still prevails in most Iraqi cities, especially in Basra, where three Muslims were martyred and numerous Iraqi citizens were wounded as a result of armed clashes that broke out between demonstrators and security forces. Two senior officials of the Iraqi security forces were killed and more than 500 demonstrators were killed.

Antigovernment Operations

GF0617450 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Reports reaching Beirut say that suitcases of Iraqi Army personnel are being searched, and that military intelligence is monitoring every move of the army to prevent a wide-scale mutiny.

The reports say that a number of military personnel have been executed in Al-Faw for their support for Imam Khomeyni and his wise leadership.

These reports add that guerrilla operations by Iraqi conscripts are continuing and escalating. Travelers to Beirut from Baghdad have recently reported the following operations by Muslim Mujahedin in Iraq:

1. An attempt to assassinate (Al-Baldawi), a member of the National Assembly.

2. The assassinations of the director of public security and another officer about 20 days ago.

3. An attack on a center of the antipeople's army in Al-Kasimiyah and New Baghdad.

4. The destruction of a government center in Al-Hadinah Street in An-Najaf.

5. The assassination of a security officer in the [word indistinct] district.

6. Mass demonstrations in Imame [indistinct] near Samarra. The antipeople's army quelled these demonstrations.

7. The execution of a pilot and four other officers for refusing to obey orders to carry out actions against the Islamic Army of Iran.

Mujahedin Operations

[SOURCE] Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] JUMHURI-YE ESLAMI publishes a statement by the ulema mujahedin movement in Iraq. The statement speaks about the deterioration of the situation there, saying that last Thursday Iraqi Muslim mujahedin heavily damaged gas pipelines in the region of [name indistinct] in the Al-Ta'mim Province.

The statement also says that on 2 October the Muslim mujahedin attacked and killed on the spot a military intelligence officer called Ra'd Ra'dun in the city of Basra. They also killed two other Iraqi intelligence men.

The statement further notes that Muslim army officers and men in the Ar-Rashid camp in Baghdad set fire to a fuel tank in the camp, destroying the tank and a nearby ammunition dump.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 128-130

128: Various Battles, Attacks

[SOURCE] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Communique 128 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Following are part of the operations and activities performed by the Islamic Republic Armed Forces which are being made available for our Muslim and revolutionary compatriots:

1. In the course of an offensive launched yesterday by the armed forces' airborne combatants, Iraq's telecommunication facilities on the eastern sector of As-Sulaymaniyah in northeastern Iraq were accurately bombed. The extent of the damage inflicted was about 70 percent. During another assault, Iraq's installations and military planes, between As-Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk, were bombed; this attack resulted in 30 percent damage.

2. The air force combatants yesterday bombed a pump house in the western sector of Basra, in southern Iraq, inflicting 50 percent damage on the pump house. They also attacked an Iraqi military column and inflicted considerable casualties and damages.

3. Yesterday, the Islamic Republic's Air Force fighters attacked [Dizhan] garrison, northwest of Panjwin in northeastern Iraq, killing a number of personnel and wounding some others in the garrison. Moreover, in the course of an air raid by several Iraqi aircraft on Ilam areas, Abadan, Bait Tappeh, Shark and Bushehr, one Iraqi plane was shot down by Iranian Air Force jets. The other Iraqi planes, facing antiaircraft batteries of the air force defense, had to flee.

4. The battle which began on the evening of 1 December between the Islamic Republic ground forces and the Iraqi mercenaries in Sarpol-e Zahab eventually ended, following the heavy and massive blows dealt the enemy. In the course of this battle 20 enemy troops were killed and 30 others wounded; moreover, three Iraqi mercenaries were also captured by the Islamic forces. Also, three Islamic revolution defenders were martyred.

5. On the Ahvaz front, the ground forces combatants yesterday destroyed one helicopter, one tank, two artillery pieces, one mortar launcher, one munition vehicle and two trucks.

Furthermore, 17 enemy troops were also killed. Also 30 enemies of Islam were wounded.

Yesterday, Susangerd came under the enemy's long-range artillery fire. Our forces, stationed in the area, returned the fire.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

129: 3 Dec Military Operations

LD061740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Communique 129 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Muslim and vigilant Iranian nation: The Islamic Republic Armed Forces, enjoying full popular support, are continuing their decisive efforts to thwart the Iraqi aggression and are achieving successive impressive victories. Following are some of the Islamic defenders operations carried out on 3 December.

1. The Islamic Republic Air Force bombed enemy artillery and troops in Nafishahr.

2. The brave airborne combatants destroyed four tanks, two personnel carriers, one anti-aircraft battery, one lorry, three fuel tankers and eight concrete enemy bunkers in the Ahvaz area. They also managed to blow up a building in which enemy troops were stationed, killing nearly 60 and wounding 30.

3. As a result of our artillery fire on the Al-Faw area and the western bank of the Karun River, one enemy soldier was killed, five were wounded and a number of enemy positions as well as the Umm al-Rasas observation post and three Iraqi border posts were destroyed.

4. As a result of our artillery and mortar fire in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb areas, 3 personnel carriers, (?40) vehicles, an ammunition (?dump) and a number of enemy bunkers were destroyed. Seven Iraqi troops were killed and others were wounded.

5. On the Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar, Shur-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts, the brave Islamic combatants, in a series of guerrilla operations and by effective use of artillery destroyed 3 tanks, 11 vehicles, an ammunition dump and a fuel depot.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

130: 6 Dec Fighting

LD071746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1615 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Communique 130 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. With gratitude to the risen and Muslim Iranian people, who are assisting the combatants of Islam by generously giving whatever is in their power in the interest of perpetuating the Islamic revolution and in compliance with the orders of the Imam of the nation, this is to inform you of operations on the war fronts between the warriors of the Islamic Republic and the Iraqi mercenaries on 6 December:

1. As a result of an attack by helicopters of the army air corps of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Al-Faw-Basra road, an observation tower, 4 truckloads of equipment, 1 crane, 4 truckloads of food supplies and 6 vehicles carrying enemy troops were destroyed and 40 mercenaries were killed or wounded.

3. The artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought enemy positions under fire in the Abtar region and the following losses were inflicted on the enemy: 3 tanks, 4 vehicles, 1 troop carrier, 1 artillery piece, 1 grader, 1 artillery battery and its personnel and 1 loader. In addition, a number of enemy personnel were killed or wounded.

4. In the Susangerd region, in artillery shelling of enemy troops, a number of enemy personnel were killed or wounded. Enemy artillery also directed fire on Susangerd town, as a result of which damage was inflicted on the town's police headquarters and a bank. Two of our people were also injured.

4. In Abadan region the warriors of Islam succeeded in pounding and destroying one enemy antiaircraft gun, several military vehicles and one trench.

5. The coastal guard units of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran blew up one fuel depot of the Al-Faw port oil installations inside enemy territory and set afire an equipment tent in the same port.

6. The heroes of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran also raided several enemy trucks and troop carriers, one gas depot 12 km from Fakkah and the Al-Bakr oil platform (presumably the oil terminal) inflicting damage on them.

7. Clashes between our own forces and enemy forces continued on the Kanar Sakhel heights, and heavy casualties were inflicted on the aggressors. Of our own personnel, two were martyred and four injured.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

ARMED FORCES COMMUNIQUE ON MARTYRED PILOT

LD071151 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1041 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Unnumbered communique of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have given one of the bravest pilots of its Airborne Division to the team of the nation and the fighting nation of Iran. Major Pilot Ahmad Kashkeri obeyed God's call in the skies of our dear homeland and sped to meet his commander, the prophet of Islam. Since the beginning of the war between right and wrong, this brave pilot of Islam bravely participated in the operations and with his unparalleled bravery was able to destroy a significant number of the infidel forces, military equipment and tanks of the mercenary Iraqi Army.

Yesterday the helicopter of this true offspring of Islam came under attack by two aggressive Iraqi MiG's in the western region of the country and crashed. At the same time, one of the Iraqi MiG's was shot down by the air defense.

During his operations yesterday, the martyred major destroyed two tanks, three vehicles, one five-tire, and a number of enemy trenches.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses congratulations and condolences to the great leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Muslim nation of Iran and the family of Ahmad Kashkeri for the martyrdom of the major. His body was transported to Kermanshah after a funeral service in Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran